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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. F. BIAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1873. NO. 19.

FIRST EDITION.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

Another Suspension in New York.

Excitement at Some Points.

Heavy Runs Successfully Met

CONFIDENCE RETURNING.

New York.

SUSPENSION OF C. S. GRINNELL & CO.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The suspension of George Bird Grinnell & Co., bankers and brokers, is announced. The firm is known as Vanderbilt's brokers.

Judge Hatchford, on complaint of Henry Meyers, has issued an order requiring G. Grinnell & Company to show cause why they should not be declared involuntary bankrupts. The firm is enjoined from disposing of its property.

George B. Grinnell & Co., who failed to-day, were successors of George B. Grinnell & Co. This house has been in existence only a month, George B. Grinnell being a special partner in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. They were largely interested in Lake Shore and Western Union, and it is understood that their failure is owing to heavy shrinkage in those stocks, which they are carrying. The late Horace F. Clark was a special partner in the old house, and it is said that within a few days the widow of Mr. Clark has placed a large amount of securities in their hands to enable them to go on, but they were too badly pressed by creditors and obliged to close. The creditors of the firm have been enjoined, and the bailees deny it will probably lock up about 41,000 shares of the Lake Shore for at least three months, because parties holding these shares for this firm on account are enjoined from selling or disposing in any way of stock in store. Although not entirely the immediate effect of this failure has been to make the market stronger, yet the injunction on holders of collateral securities will increase the difficulty of borrowing, hereafter and render buying on a margin nearly impossible. Russell says the firm is solvent to every dollar, and that the failure will not affect other houses to any great extent. It is uncertain whether the firm will resume or not.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—Three of the banks in the certified check combination have resumed to the extent of paying small checks in currency.

Philadelphia.

CLARK & CO.'S PROPOSAL TO PAY.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—It is probable E. W. Clark & Co., bankers, will be granted the extension they propose, to pay in full with interest in less than a year.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—There is nothing particularly new here in financial matters. Things are working quietly on Third street. The general markets are recovering from depression. The demand for some descriptions relative to early currency resumption is increasing.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 2.—Financial and commercial matters here continue to improve, and everything appears to be rapidly settling back into a normal and healthy condition. Banks are daily increasing in strength, and the demand for grain is active and prices higher.

Columbus.

COLUMBUS, October 2.—The financial situation begins to look a little mixed here. There has been a disposition on the part of depositors yesterday and to-day to withdraw their deposits, and last night the bankers of the city held a meeting. All but two banks were represented, and it was agreed to issue Clearing House certificates. Contingent on the agreement to the arrangement by Presidents of banks not represented as to the issue of certificates, a second meeting was held, when word was received that Hayden's bank and the Citizens' Savings bank declined to adopt any arrangement for the protection of the other banks. A third meeting will be held this afternoon. The excitement is increasing.

Kansas.

PARSONS, Ks., October 2.—The First National bank of this city, and the First National bank of the Dominion of Texas are the only banks in the State that have not failed or suspended. These banks have withstood the heavy runs, paid in currency to all depositors, and are abundantly able to meet all claims.

Zanesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., October 2, 1873.

The banking house of Chas. C. Russell & Co. suspended this morning. The First National sustained a heavy run all day, and to-day announces that they are in a position to withstand any pressure. The Union bank also stood up under a heavy run and invite all having claims to present them. A great deal of excitement prevails. The Muskingum Valley bank, which suspended yesterday, will probably resume soon with Chas. W. Potwin and Hezekiah Stanley at its head.

A later special dispatch says: The Muskingum Valley Bank, A. H. Brown, President, and A. C. Sall, Cashier, closed their doors this morning, after standing a heavy run for several days. C. W. Pitman appears on the bills as the only responsible man, but in a short time the bank will pay dollar for dollar. The other banks stood a heavy run to-day and announce that they can hold out against all demands. Considerable excitement was caused by this suspension, as it was one of the most prominent in the city.

Mansfield.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 2, 1873.

The affairs of the First National Bank appears, from unofficial statements that have come to light, to be about as follows: Deposits one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. President W. S. Hickcox's liabilities to the bank about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. He and the cashier, R. H. Sumann, have turned over all their property to meet the claims, but it is thought that it will be sufficient to secure the depositors from loss. Mr. Hickcox is very heavily in debt to private parties for borrowed money on individual accounts, and his creditors will lose largely on that account. The bank is resuming business under a new management, but it is not successfully determined. Jacob Hade has resigned the cashiership of the Richland County bank, and George A. Clugston has been elected in his stead.

CASUALTIES.

A Knight Templar Accidentally Killed at the New Masonic Temple.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—Samuel McDonald, a Knight Templar of the 1st Pennsylvania Commandery of Pottsville, died to-day from a fall down a well hole of the Masonic Temple yesterday, while inspecting the building.

Fatal Accident to a School Teacher.

CLEVELAND, October 2.—A teacher at the Rockwell street school house, named Jennie M. Silcox, died yesterday at noon, from injuries received a few hours previously by falling down the steps of the school building.

Fatal Fall From a Horse.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, O., October 2, 1873.

Last evening a son of P. P. Parish was thrown from a spirited horse, striking his head against a fence post and killing his skull. He died from the effects in one hour.

CRIMES.

Horse Stealing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., October 2, 1873.

John Getz stole a three hundred dollar horse from Ezra Bimm's stable last evening, and was captured near Germantown this morning later and brought here to the jail. In default of $800 bail to-day he was remanded to await his trial.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—Cary, who killed Neville to-night, after the murder went to the Hammond street station and gave himself up. He was pursued by a crowd of people who threatened personal violence, and who were kept off by Cary threatening to shoot from the same revolver with which he had slain Neville.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is officially stated by the new management of the Wabash Railroad that the policy of that road will be strictly neutral between the interests of the Wabash, Canada, Southern, Lake Shore and New York Central roads, and that the company will not favor or oppose the exclusive interests of any one of its connections.

Captain Jack and his associates will be hanged this morning at ten o'clock, sharp. They will all be suspended from one beam, and at a given signal will swing into eternity together. The execution will be public.

The reports of cholera and yellow fever in Texas are grossly untrue.

An Indianapolis dispatch of yesterday places the attendance at the Exposition in the afternoon at forty thousand.

Twelve whites and ten colored persons died from yellow fever in Shreveport last week.

The jury in the case of Cobb, Blaisdell & Co. vs. the Illinois Central Railroad, at Cairo, yesterday, awarded to plaintiffs the sum of $43,560. The suit was for excessive charges for delay on shipments of grain during the war.

Lovett, the defaulting cashier of the Hingham bank, of Boston, yesterday gave bail in the sum of $50,000 in default of $100,000.

The death of Rear Admiral John A. Winslow has been announced in a general order from the Navy Department at Washington.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new Michigan State Capitol building were celebrated at Lansing, yesterday, in presence of forty thousand people, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity and the military.

The defalcation of Bastage, late cashier of the Merchants' National bank of Dubuque, amounts to $267,000, and that of Sheffield, the late President, is $60,000.

The Territorial Agricultural Fair opened at Salt Lake City yesterday. The display of animals, fruits and products was very fine and the attendance large.

A street car collided with a wagon in St. Louis, yesterday. Another car was in advance, containing ladies, one of whom jumped out and was run over. Her skull was smashed and she died in a few minutes.

The trial of Joseph H. Faze, for attempting to tomahawk his wife in June last, closed yesterday, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

At St. Louis, yesterday, Judge Knight granted a temporary injunction against E. O. Whitcomb from prosecuting his case now pending against the United Life Insurance Company.

At Memphis, yesterday, there were twenty-seven interments from yellow fever. Relief is called for, as all the charitable resources of the city are exhausted.

The billiard match between Garnier and Daly for the championship of America, the diamond cue and one thousand dollars, took place last night at Tammany Hall, New York. Garnier won the game in the forty-seventh inning by a score of 1,500 to 1,244.

There is intense excitement among settlers in the Arkansas valley, south of Pueblo, on account of the depredations committed by roving bands of Cheyenne Indians, who wantonly kill the cattle belonging to the whites.

The anniversary of the independence of Brazil was celebrated on the 7th ult. There was a grand festival in Rio, and the city was illuminated in the evening.

The New York Democracy.

State Convention Yesterday.

Denunciation of the Back Pay Bill.

Specie Payments Demanded.

A Ticket Nominated.

UTICA, October 2.—The Democratic Convention met this morning, and the resolutions were read. The series opens by inviting the co-operation of all citizens who agree with the Convention in certain fundamental principles enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, including the support of State governments in all their rights and the supremacy of civil over military authority. The Congressional salary bill, the members of which voted for it, all who have taken back pay, and also President Grant, who signed the bill, are denounced, and the repeal of the bill demanded. The Republican party is pronounced utterly unworthy of the confidence of the people for having permitted the Credit Mobilier frauds to pass unpunished, in which by two vice-presidents, more than one of its United States Senators, and its five chairmen of the five committees of the House of Representatives were guilty participants, and two of the foremost defenders of which have been rewarded by that party's head, one with a foreign mission, and one with the use of the Federal patronage to elect him governor of a neighboring State. The interference of the Federal authority in the affairs of Louisiana is denounced, and a resume of traffic is demanded, which shall stop enriching one section at the expense of other sections. Specie payments are also demanded. The resolutions are closed by recognizing the Liberal Republicans as worthy conductors, and by the assertion that that party having inaugurated the system of low tolls and cheap transportation, against the vigorous opposition of the Republican, reaffirms its policy at this time.

After the resolutions were read, cheered and adopted, the Convention proceeded to nominate a ticket. Diedrich Willers, Jr. and Judge Tracy Wheaton were nominated for Secretary of State. The name of the latter was subsequently withdrawn, and Willers nominated by acclamation.

Asher C. Nichols was nominated for Comptroller, Dan'l. Pratt for Attorney General, Orin Seller for Treasurer, Sylvanus S. Sweet for State Engineer and Surveyor, James Jackson for Canal Commissioner, and Colonel Lyon Kilbourn for State Prison Inspector.

Ex-Governor Seymour made a short address congratulating the delegates upon work they had done. He said, also, that Democracy took the lead on the most important financial questions by sure and practical means, lifting canal taxation off from fuel and lumber, and making the necessary reduction of charges on competing railroad lines. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The Ohio River Commission.

LOUISVILLE, October 2.—The Ohio River Commission met this morning and reorganized its committees. The Executive Committee consists of Thos. Sherlock, Ohio; J. P. Hale, West Virginia; John Means, Kentucky; James Fackney, Illinois; Gen. La Norris, Indiana; George H. Crosby, Pennsylvania; Hon. E. A. James, Tennessee. Mr. Thurston is chairman of the Committee on Legislation, on which one member from each State was appointed.

Resolutions were adopted for each State to appropriate $5,000 to defray the expenses of the Commission.

A memorial to Congress for the improvement of the Tennessee river by removing the Muscle Shoals obstructions, with a resolution requesting Congress to consider the same, by E. A. James, of Tennessee, was adopted. An appropriation of $50,000 is asked for the next fiscal year, for the above purpose.

A resolution, by Mr. Sherlock, of Ohio, to widen the cut pass through the falls one hundred feet, and to request the Government to take immediate possession of the Louisville and Portland canal, was adopted.

A resolution for an appropriation for the Cumberland river—the improvement of the lower river, $20,000, and the upper river, $17,000—was adopted.

A resolution to request Congress to order surveys with a view to extend slack water to within three miles of the city of Knoxville, was agreed to, and surveys of the headwaters of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, with a view to determine the practicability of supplying water for the Ohio by reservoirs, was adopted.

A resolution that no private corporation shall control any future canal connecting the Ohio and Tennessee rivers with the ocean, where the government aids, was adopted.

The Commission adjourned to meet at Washington at the call of the chairman.

POLITICAL.

State.

We have made it our special business since the nomination of these gentlemen, respectively, for Supreme Judge and State Treasurer, closely to watch the manner in which they have been and are treated by their opponents, and the effect which this love or opposition has on the people. Most of the press of Democratic prose of the State sneered at Judge Gordon as a man of no ability, no experience and no reputation. He has lived Mississippi life in the rural districts, a fact which seems to impress the Democracy with the idea that he is consequently deficient in all the qualifications necessary to fit him for the exalted position for which he is a candidate. His public career, his unaffected and unequivocating manner of life and course of official conduct, when in power, is not exactly what the Democracy desire, and therefore they have strenuously endeavored to induce the people to believe that Judge Gordon ought not to be put upon the bench of the Supreme Court. But the efforts of our opponents to persuade popular opinion against our candidate for Supreme Judge have signally failed in every part of the State, alike in the cities and rural districts. The people are convinced that Judge Gordon, coming from the country, is therefore more fitted personally for the position of Supreme Judge, because he has no association with the rings and money "corners" which too often control men who have any position at commercial centers. Hence Judge Gordon will poll the very highest vote ever given to a candidate in the State for any judicial position. His ability and personal fitness are everywhere recognized as of a high order. He is indorsed by the very ablest men in all sections of the State, and his character has come out of the filthy tests to which the Democracy have subjected him, unimpaired, save that it is distasteful to a man of his high sense of honor and propriety thus to be made the object of unscrupulous and ill-like manner, the Democracy have been assailing Mr. Mackey. His traducers have not forgotten a single falsehood uttered against him a year ago, nor have the people ceased to remember how little weight there is in all these slanders against Mr. Mackey. He was made a direct issue last year, when we polled a magnificent vote, and this year, as a candidate, he will be supported by the same men who gave Hartranft his splendid majority. There is no more doubt of this than that the election will be held on the second Tuesday in October. It is manifested in the quiet determination with which Republican organizations have been effected in every part of the State, and the zeal with which the State ticket is supported by a united Republican press.

We allude to these facts for the special purpose of preventing our friends in Republican counties from being imposed upon in battering votes for local candidates for Democratic votes for the State ticket. There is no necessity for any such exchanges. If every Republican votes for his own, the fairly chosen candidates in his county, district and State, we have no doubt, will be elected by a good majority. There is no necessity anywhere for such trading, and we hope our friends will at once see that Gordon and Mackey need no outside help, and look in no other direction for votes but straight into the faces of their partisan friends, upon whom they have a right to rely, and in whose confidence they will find victory. There is no room for doubt in the general result, and therefore there is no necessity for giving away votes for local candidates.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

The Republican Convention for Elk, Jefferson and Cameron counties met in Ridgway on Monday last, and on the third ballot nominated J. W. Phillips for candidate for the lower house of the State Legislature. Perfect harmony prevailed during the Convention, and it was predicted by the most sanguine delegates that Mr. Phillips's majority will not be less than 500, notwithstanding the district is nearly equally divided politically.

The Erie *Dispatch* of the 24 says: The "People's Convention," so-called, met in this city on Tuesday and went through the farce of nominating a ticket. The Convention was held in one of the back rooms of the Court House, and reminded one forcibly of a side show at a country fair. Twenty-one fifty-a-sixty self-constituted delegates present, political dead-beats of both party organizations. After mature deliberation the following ticket was placed in nomination: For Assembly, Col. C. H. Hodgens, city; Hon. Thomas Wallace, Girard, Washington township. Democrat. Sheriff, Wilson Moore, Waterford, Democrat; County Commissioner, M. H. Silverthorn, Fairview, Republican; Clerk of Courts, Capt. C. L. Pierce, city, Republican; Poor Director, M. Phelps, Waterford, Republican; Jury Commissioner, Robt. Leslie, Wattsburg, Democrat; Auditor, Thomas McClure, Girard, Liberal. Messrs. Silverthorn and Pierce are on the regular Republican ticket. It is doubtful whether they feel complimented by the nomination of the "Reformers."

General.

The Michigan Constitutional Commission has rejected, by a tie vote, after a protracted and brisk discussion, a proposition to place a recognition of the Deity in the preamble.

The California papers give several instances, illustrated in the recent election in that State, of the importance of a few votes. In three districts the candidates for Assembly were elected by one vote majority. In Nevada county the Democratic candidate for State Senator had only one majority in a vote of 3,500; in Humboldt county the Senator was elected by 24 majority, and in El Dorado county by eight majority. In Sacramento county the Republican candidate for Public Administrator had twelve majority in a vote of more than 5,000.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says of the recent "State Reform Party" Convention held in that city: "That convention was called with a view to capture the Grangers, but they did not catch at the bait. We do not think that there was a dozen bona fide Grangers in the assembly. It had no element of the reform in it; it was device to trade upon; it was designed for political capital, which, conveyed into the Democratic Convention, would give its fugiers some voice in shaping the ticket of that party. Such as it was, it was invited to throw itself into the arms of that old party and receive its caresses."

The Republican press of Oregon is not united in supporting Mr. Hiram Smith in his candidacy for Congress, the reluctance of his opponents springing apparently from dislike for Senator Mitchell rather than from any ill will toward Mr. Smith. The Portland *Bulletin*, which is among his friends and supporters, speaks of him thus: The opponents of Mr. Hiram Smith are trying to assume a vast amount of ignorance in regard to who that gentleman is. For the information of all such we would state that he is one of the people. He is the friend of the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer. He is an unassuming gentleman who has risen from the humblest round of the ladder of respectable obscurity to the enviable position of an independent citizen, who possesses the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. That is who he is now. After the 15th of next month he will be Hon. Hiram Smith, M. C."

Hon. John M. Bright, the Democratic member of the last Congress from Tennessee, and that back pay business has annoyed and perplexed him not a little ever since. He tells all about it in an eight column communication to a Nashville paper, in which he gives Hartranft his splendid majority. There is no more doubt of this than that the election will be held on the second Tuesday in October. It is manifested in the quiet determination with which Republican organizations have been effected in every part of the State, and the zeal with which the State ticket is supported by a united Republican press.

We allude to these facts for the special purpose of preventing our friends in Republican counties from being imposed upon in battering votes for local candidates for Democratic votes for the State ticket. There is no necessity for any such exchanges. If every Republican votes for his own, the fairly chosen candidates in his county, district and State, we have no doubt, will be elected by a good majority. There is no necessity anywhere for such trading, and we hope our friends will at once see that Gordon and Mackey need no outside help, and look in no other direction for votes but straight into the faces of their partisan friends, upon whom they have a right to rely, and in whose confidence they will find victory. There is no room for doubt in the general result, and therefore there is no necessity for giving away votes for local candidates.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

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Grand Gala Day by the Patrons of Husbandry.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MUNCIE, IND., October 2, 1873.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Delaware county held a large meeting at the fair grounds, near this city, to-day, and were addressed by Mr. Allamon, of Morgan county, Mr. Bolinger, one of the editors of the Indiana *Farmer*, Erastus Lansing, State Lecturer for the Indiana Granges, Mr. Hockman, deputy for this district, Hon. J. S. Buckles, of this city, and Hon. Samuel Orr, of this county. The addresses of the three first named gentlemen were explanatory of the order and its workings, and designed more especially for the encouragement of the Grange movement. They were well received by the assembled people. The procession, as it filed through the streets, was over two miles in length, and comprised nearly one thousand vehicles of various kinds. The members of the order, both male and female, were robed in white, and the various lodges. There were also banners, music and glee songs. After the first address an hour's intermission was taken for dinner, during which stated from eleven o'clock until five and was one of the largest, best managed and most successful affairs of the kind in this county. There were at least five thousand people on the grounds. It has indeed been a gala day for the fraternity of husbandry in this section of the State, and will be the means of adding many members to the different Granges. There are twenty-four of these Granges located in this county, with an aggregate membership of over one thousand. The weather was beautiful.

Defalcation by a Superintendent of Iron Works—Resignation and Restitution.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, October 2, 1873.

A couple of weeks since Mr. George H. Dutter, Superintendent of the Lawrence Iron Works of this city, tendered his resignation, to take a situation in the Norton Iron Works of Ashland, just above here. It is now known that during the past few years Fisher was guilty of speculating, consisting of false entries in the cash book of the firm ostensibly for the purchase of pig iron, but which was not paid for, which he converted to his own use. He has always been suspected for some time of being guilty of such practices, and upon his resigning was charged by Mr. Dutter with defalcation, which he admitted in full settlement and restitution. The amount restored is, to the best information, not over $12,000, though his defalcations will reach $20,000. He has forfeited and was transferred by him to the company. Mr. Fisher was a Methodist class-leader and superintendent in a Sunday school, and no man in the community commands more universally the respect and confidence of all classes, and the announcement of his malfeasance has fallen like a thunderbolt on our city. He has since resigned his position in the Norton Iron Works also.

FIRE RECORD.

Two Fires at Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 2.—A fire last night destroyed D. N. Trambridge & Son's carrel and shave factory. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000. Another fire this morning destroyed the manufactory for moulding picture frames, owned by Osborne, Chase & Swayne, also the Toledo Pump Company's manufactory and Russell & Thayer's Novelty Works. The loss is not all ascertained. The loss to Osborne, Chase & Swayne was $50,000 to $60,000, insurance $30,000 to $35,000; Pump Company, loss $6,000, insurance $4,000; Russell & Thayer, loss, $60,000, insurance $8,000. Loss on buildings $10,000, insurance $7,500.

PENN Steam Mills never fails to please by Jenkins & Bro.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST JAY COOKE & CO.

Petition for Involuntary Bankruptcy

Serious Charges Against the Firm

Judge Humphreys Grants a Warrant.

Dissatisfaction of Depositors,

Statement by Jay Cooke.

Money Orders During the Panic.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1873.

Proceedings Against Jay Cooke & Co.

Clifford Arrick, a depositor with Jay Cooke & Co., filed a petition in the Supreme Court of the District to-day, to put the firm into involuntary bankruptcy. He alleges the firm is indebted to him in the amount of $10,500 on certificates of deposit, bearing five per cent. interest, and charges acts of bankruptcy as follows: On the 20th of **September**, being possessed of large amounts of real estate in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the District of Columbia, they did make an assignment of all their estate, lying elsewhere than in Pennsylvania, to W. S. Morehead, a member of the firm; second, that on the 15th of September they stopped the payment of their commercial paper; third, that on the 18th of September, being possessed of bullion, silver and copper, and being aware that legal process had been issued and was about to be issued, they concealed and removed said money; fourth, that on the 18th of September they refused to pay certificates of deposit on demand; and fifth, that on the 18th of September, being then insolvent, they did make payments of money to certain parties to petitioner unknown, on the face that they were special depositors, in order to give them preference over other depositors, and to defeat and delay the act of bankruptcy. The petition was presented to Judge Humphreys, who granted the usual warrant, requiring the parties to appear on Friday, October 10th, at eleven o'clock, and answer why they should not be adjudged bankrupts, &c.

Ever since the suspension of Cooke intimations have been thrown out by depositors of a purpose to initiate legal proceedings against them. It is said the movement began to-day was precipitated by the discovery that Henry D. Cooke has been engaged for several years past in transferring his real estate, although the deeds were not presented for record until Tuesday last. Many of the depositors are dissatisfied on account of the recent developments, but most of them are opposed to the proceeding begun to-day, as they believe they will get a better proportion of their dues if the Cookes are allowed to wind up their own affairs.

A gentleman just returned from Philadelphia saw Jay Cooke last night, who assured him most positively the depositors would be paid to the last farthing.

The Postoffice Money Order Department

has failed to some prominence in connection with the events of the late excitement, and has proved an unusual convenience to the public. The money orders being invariably paid in legal tender notes, many persons seem to have taken them for the largest allowable amounts. The receipts from their sale at the postoffice have reached as much as $80,000 in a single day of the present week, and the disbursements to $73,000, all in legal tenders. Since the beginning of the money stringency the business in this special line has risen to very large proportions, and the issue and ten per cent. on the receipts of the money orders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1873.

CONSOLIDATION OF COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

The President has issued an order consolidating the First Collection District of Vermont with the Second and Third Districts, and in a few days two districts of Rhode Island will be consolidated.

INTERCHANGE OF WEATHER SIGNALS, ETC.

The Vienna Congress has assented by a unanimous vote to the proposition that it is desirable, with a view to their exchange, that a basis for uniform observation, of such character as to be suitable for preparation of a synoptic character, be taken simultaneously at as many stations as practicable throughout the world. The formal announcement of this principle with such sanction tends directly to the exchange of signal, service and weather reports between all civilized nations. It is interesting in reference to American reports to know that the Chinese government is preparing for the establishment of a system of storm warnings and weather reports for China and the Chinese coast of the Pacific.

POSTAL SERVICE EXPENSES.

The sum of $1,681,000 was placed to the credit of the Third Assistant Postmaster General in New York to-day in addition to payment of various excesses of the postal service.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Speech by Mr. Louis Scharffer on Colonel Allen and the Financial Crisis.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., October 2, 1873.

The late speech of Allen, made here a few days ago, was strongly criticised by Mr. Louis Scharffer, a prominent Democrat of this city, who addressed a large audience in the Opera House last night, after defining his position politically as a Democrat of the 1798 school, he stated that the object of this meeting was to constitute towards arraigning the force entertained by some of the depositors in our banks, who, having become alarmed through the reports of the financial condition of the float, and in several instances withdrawn their deposits. This would not have been the case to the extent it was had not, as I am informed, Col. Allen been a candidate for Governor, on Saturday evening, while addressing the people here, he, in the regular party prediction, that the National banks, as organized and established by the Republican party, are rotten to the core, and built up for the purpose of robbing the people of their liabilities, but are now going to realize on bills receivable to a considerable amount. They make the assignment as a measure of precaution, but resume business their works as soon as they can get their affairs adjusted.

Alexander Hamilton Jones, aged eighty-four years, who came to Franklin county from Pennsylvania in 1807, and taught school here for forty years, died in the Franklin county Infirmary, Monday, and was buried in the potter's field. He was crippled for the last fifteen years ago by falling into the ice, and since that time has been an inmate of the county house.

The Northwestern Pioneer and Historical Association, in conjunction with surviving Mexican soldiers, have arranged for a reunion at the battle ground of Buena Vista, commencing on the 21st of February, and continuing a three days' fair at Roxabel, Ross county, on October 3, 4 and 5. The Mexican survivors participate because they want to have a law passed by Congress to consult as to how best to get Congress to allow them pensions.

The Hillsboro (Highland county) *News* says: It is eighty years since Lieutenant General Nathaniel Massie, of Chillicothe, made the first surveys in the Virginia Military District, commencing on the Scioto, at the mouth of Paint creek, and the greatest part of Ross and Pickaway counties were first explored and partly surveyed during that fall and winter. Gen. Massie and his party returned home delighted with the country of the Scioto Valley which they had explored.

Mr. Thomas Orr, for forty years a resident of Troy, died last week, aged sixty-two years.

A Republican county convention of Ohio to nominate a county ticket will be held at Worthington on Thursday, October 9.

Reports of early frosts throughout the State are received, but most of them were so light that no damage was done thereby.

E. O. Randall, of Columbus, a member of the Senate Committee of Cornell University, has been elected Commodore of the Navy Department in that school.

The Painesville *Journal* says that last week the Windsor factory of H. N. & E. Kellogg made a cheese weighing two tons, designed for shipment to Boston.

C. W. Potwin, of Zanesville, recently sent Jay Cooke & Co. a deposit of $2,000, which was returned with the remark that they did not open accounts with private individuals. But for this he would have sent them $20,000 more. So he had a narrow escape from the loss of $50,000.

They have a peculiar way of discharging printers in the Dayton offices. Each comp. has a nail to hang his coat on, and when the foreman concludes to discharge with the service of one of the boys he makes a hammer and drives the nail in to the hoat. The comp. comes in the next morning, finds his nail gone, and immediately infers that he has been discharged. Being discharged, he goes off—and gets drunk.

The Valley Iron Company, of Youngstown, assigned on Saturday. John Stambaugh, Henry O. Bonnell and Robert McCurdy are the assignees. The company failed to pay the hands at the rolling mill on the 22d inst., and consequently the men struck work, them that funds would be received to pay them in a few days. The company claim to have assets ample to meet their liabilities, but are unable to realize on bills receivable to a considerable amount. They make the assignment as a measure of precaution, but resume

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1873.

TO-DAY is the last day on which voters can be registered. Let no Republican who has heretofore neglected that important duty delay it a moment longer. To-morrow will be too late.

TO-DAY the people of Oregon will elect a member of Congress in place of JOSEPH G. WILSON (Republican), lately deceased. The candidates are HIRAM SMITH, Republican, and JAMES W. NESMITH, Democrat.

THE execution of the Modoc criminals will take place to-day, in accordance with the President's order. It is to be hoped the event may prove a wholesome lesson to all Indians of a similarly treacherous disposition.

CANNOT somebody be found to take pity on the misery of the *Post*, and believe—or affect to believe—its dismal predictions, in order to put a stop to its interminable whining, which is worse than "the wolf's lone howl on Oonalaska's shore."

THE Democratic State Central Committee has just issued a "rousing" address to the voters of the Commonwealth, concerning their duties at the approaching election. So it did last year. It always does, a few days prior to the defeat of the party.

FROM all quarters come the announcement of a marked improvement in business, an increase of confidence of all parties, and expressions of belief that the financial storm has spent its force, and that the worst is over. There is only one paper in the country which utterly refuses to be comforted, and that is the organ of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania.

HAVING recently been inadvertently betrayed into a moment's fair-mindedness with regard to the State Treasurer and his disposition of the State finances, the *Post* now hastens to make all the amends possible for this remarkable lapse from Democratic grace, by indulging in an indiscriminate political villification of everybody and everything connected with the Republican party. It is to be hoped our contemporary now feels easier in mind.

"ONLY a few months ago we were promised abundance of prosperity, plenty of greenbacks, good times, and it has turned out just the opposite."—*Post.*

Has there been any diminution of the actual wealth of the country? Has anything real been destroyed? Does not everything substantial retain its full and undiminished value, and is not all of it still in the hands of the people? What are you blubbering about?

WHILE nearly every other journal in the land, whether Republican or Democratic, is agreed with regard to the general prosperity of the country, and the fact that there is nothing in the financial situation likely to seriously disturb the general business or progress of the nation, the *Post* insists that we are all trembling on the sheer edge of universal smash. The spectacle of that paper's distress would be very touching, were it not so supremely ridiculous.

IT WAS not long ago decided in Illinois that married women can make business contracts, form partnerships, and enjoy the privileges of bankruptcy. This is not the case in Indiana, however, where the United States District Court in a proceeding in bankruptcy brought against a married woman, has just ruled that in accordance with the statutes of the State a married woman cannot engage in any kind of business on her own account, unless she have separate property; and that if a woman, not having separate property engages in business, the profits belong to the husband as the earnings of the wife.

CONTRARY to general expectation, it turns out that our shipments to Europe were not stopped by the adverse influences of last week. The New York Custom House returns for the week ending last Tuesday, show the volume of shipments to foreign ports to have been remarkably liberal, the aggregate value amounting to nearly eleven million dollars, or about two million dollars above the weekly average, while the produce of specie reached $9,000,000, or one million dollars in excess of the average. Whatever may happen to imports for the next few weeks there seems to be little fear among interested parties that exports will not increase.

SOME time since Judge TREAT, of the United States District Court of St. Louis, decided, in a case of bankruptcy, that an indorser of accommodation paper, although having nothing to interest in the business transaction in which the paper was made, could be forced into bankruptcy if the same remained unpaid for fourteen days. This decision has now been reversed by Judge DILLON, of the United States Circuit Court, who puts a different construction on the bankrupt law, holding that it is a perversion of the act to regard it as having been intended to collect debts or to regard a right to resort to it as one of the privileges which the law throws around commercial paper in the hands of a bona fide holder.

IT is be true that "a house divided against itself cannot stand," the fate of the Democratic party in New York may very easily be foreseen. The Convention at Utica, from which such harmonious results were expected, has turned out a very chaos of conflicting selfishnesses between the two factions of Tammany and Apollo Hall, the latter of which, having been worsted in the struggle, breathes bitter vengeance against its successful rival. Tammany may plant, but Apollo will not water, and hence there will be no Democratic increase. The end renders the success of the Republican party at the ensuing election morally certain, and it may not improbably result, also, in giving it the political control of the city and county of New York, as well as the Legislature. Thus, everywhere, the demoralization and dissolution of Democracy go on.

THE strike of the printers of Chicago, for the ex-President's relief. Times have in this country greatly changed since when aged ex-President Jefferson, in the depths of his pecuniary embarrassment, proposed that Congress should purchase his splendid library to take the place of the library some time before burnt by the British, and when Congress, while accepting the offer, was afraid to pay for it more than half its cost and a quarter of its value. The fear which inspired such discreditable niggardliness was the fear of popular clamor about waste of the public money. Now-a-days our Washington legislators are braver, in fact heroes in comparison with their predecessors of those days.

IRRESPECTIVE of ex-President JOHNSON'S misfortune, there has been a good deal said lately on the propriety and policy of establishing pensions for the men who have filled the office of the nation's Chief Magistrate. Until recently the salary attached to the great office has been absurdly meagre, in reference both to the dignity of the position and to the expenditure which it imposes upon the incumbent. Even the recent increase does not make it sufficient, as persons familiar with the necessities of the place assert confidently that even with the increased salary, a President, wholly dependent upon it, would be compelled to exercise an economy so rigorous as to be undignified, if he would make both ends meet. No one is in favor of an extravagant salary, of a salary quite corresponding to the salaries of some old monarchical countries which might be named. But the dignity of a powerful and wealthy nation is compromised and offended when its highest functionary is so poorly paid as to straiten him in the exercise of official hospitality and to call forth the sneers of foreigners. Certainly if the Presidential remuneration is to be inadequate to meet the wants and to counteract the temptations of the position, then a pension for life should be attached to the office.

The man who attains to the position of President of the United States ought to be enabled to feel above the necessity of making provision for his own and his family's future subsistence. He must of course feel when he retires from office that he cannot with propriety enter into competition with less distinguished men in any of the professions, and others so feel regarding him; so that unless he happens to be wealthy he will find that his political elevation has been a misfortune to his family as well as to himself. The people, too, when they reflect on the subject, will perceive that their own dignity is injured by the social insignificance imposed upon an ex-President by poverty, and demands that the man whom they deemed worthy of so exalted a trust shall be shielded during life from the sordid surroundings and struggles of professional or business life.

THE millions of dollars of which our savings bank trustees are the custodians are really the dollars of a million, and the increase or decrease in the line of deposits is therefore as sensitive a barometer of popular confidence as can be had. The President of a leading New York institution of this character states that this indicator has been steadily pointing to fairer and better days since the first great shock was felt. The anxiety of the past fortnight is fast disappearing, and the money so jealously held in private hands, to the derangement of values, is again finding its way to trusted institutions, and to return again among the people. The proportionate increase of deposits is not only shown in the large excess of receipts over payments, but in the steady daily increase of deposits taken alone.

DEATH has just deprived Dahomey of the sovereign who relgned over her domain for several years in a style so savagely arbitrary as to meet the grave displeasure of even the African barbarians. To mark their disapproval of the deceased monarch, the people of Dahomey curtailed the horrible funeral honors usually paid their sovereigns. Only twenty-four human beings were immolated on the grave of the dead King, instead of the thousands of men and women usually murdered on such occasions. There is at least room for the hope that the horribly barbarous custom of human sacrifices may receive a check, even in benighted Dahomey, from the unpopularity of the last and worst King of the realm. Christian missionaries in that particularly dark corner of the earth cannot well do better than now strive to obliterate human sacrifices, by teaching the new King the utter inhumanity of the mortuary brutalities of his ancestors. An utter abolition of funeral sacrifices of men and women cannot fail to prove popular, even in Dahomey.

A STRANGE spectacle was witnessed recently at the opening of a synagogue of Polish Jews in Spitalfields, London. After the dedication service, which was conducted in the primitive form still adhered to by the Israelites in Poland, the Rabbi exhorted to superintend the filling in of the first and last words of the sepher or scroll of the law. The letters were taken from the ark with the forms and ceremonies always observed when handling the sacred parchment, and it was then announced that the privilege of filling in would be sold at auction for so much per letter. The beadle assumed the part of the auctioneer, and the sale was regularly proceeded with—the words were then knocked down to the highest bidders at an average of $1 25 a piece. The congregation in whose house of prayer this scene was enacted are quite humble people from Kalisch, West Poland, and the money accruing from the auction in the synagogue was doubtless an object to them.

IN Europe, as in this country, apparently inexhaustible supplies of timber for building purposes and for fuel, have been recklessly cut up, without any provision having been made for their renewal. In England timber is now jealously guarded, and farmers have commenced to plant trees, in the reasonable expectation that they will prove a valuable inheritance to their sons when the great forests of Norway, the timber from which is now used for ship building, shall have been used. It is stated, on the authority of the statistics collected by the government, that there are a greater number of trees standing on Scotch pine now than at any other period in Scotland's history, notwithstanding the immense quantity that has been cut down to be used as lumber. Much of the pine included in the statistics, however, will not be available for many years, and larches are therefore being planted, as they are of rapid growth and yield good timber.

THE sessions of the Archeological Congress will be held next year in Russia. The Congress will be at Kief, from the 13th to the 17th of August. The Grand Duke Constantine will be the honorary President; the acting President Count Ouvarof. The principal feature of the Congress will be a display of antiquities from all the Slavonic countries, dating from pre-historic times to the end of the fourteenth century. There will also be an "archeological excursion" along the shores of the Dnieper, from Vuishgorod to Kanef. Exportations will be made among the ruins of the neighborhood, and some of the Kurgans, or *tumuli*, within easy reach of Kief, will be opened. Meanwhile Count Ouvarof is scouring Europe in search of materials for the exhibition, to which all museums possessing Slavonic antiquities are begged to contribute.

PHILADELPHIA, says the *Ledger*, is the twelfth city of the world in the number of its inhabitants, and the first in the number of conveniences which it offers to all classes of working people. The population of London is estimated at 3,262,000; of Paris 1,654,000; of Pekin 1,648,000; of Jeddo 1,254,000; of Canton 1,226,000; of Constantinople 1,075,000; of Calcutta 1,000,000; of New York 942,292; Berlin 826,000; of Vienna 825,600; of Bombay 816,000 and of Philadelphia 674,022. Of the thirty-five cities of the world having over 300,000 inhabitants, six in China, five in the United States, viz: New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis and Chicago, five in Great Britain, four in India, three in France, three in Japan, and one each in Turkey, Prussia, Austria Russia, Siam, Brazil, Spain and Egypt.

THE food of the French workmen is, as a general rule, substantially inferior to that to which the Englishman is accustomed. Many a French factory hand never has anything better for his breakfast than a large slice of common sour bread, rubbed over with an onion, so as to give it a flavor. For dinner some soup, potatoes or carrots, and sometimes a small piece of pork, which costs about ten cents a pound; and for their last meal they eat the bread of which their soup was composed. With this frugal fare some drink only water, others half a bottle of cider, beer or wine. Bread, vegetables and fruit are generally to be obtained in France both cheap and good, but meat is bad and dear.

DR. ADAM SMITH, in a paper read before the London Society of Arts, recommends the use of tea in the following style: After a full meal, when the system is oppressed; for the corpulent and the old; for hot climates, and especially for those who, living there, eat freely or drink milk or alcohol; in cases of suspended animation; for soldiers who, in time of peace, take too much food in relation to the waste proceeding in the body; for soldiers and others marching in hot climates, for then, by promoting evaporation and cooling the body, it prevents in a degree the effects of too much food, as of too great heat.

THE *Berliner National Zeitung* reports that the trials at Wilhelmshaven of the new fleet torpedo, in presence of General von Stosch, the German Secretary of the Navy, have given most surprising results; the torpedoes disposing of the objects attacked with the greatest punctuality and in a strikingly summary manner. The construction, of course, remains a secret at present, but there is no doubt that the German navy is now in possession of the most powerful and destructive weapon, which not only effectually protects the coasts of the German empire, but will also enable the government to employ all its resources in building ships for aggressive purposes.

THE Miners' National Association, of England, which comprises chiefly of local associations of coal miners, has 126,200 members, and £93,205 in reserved funds. The members pay from three to nine pence per week, and are entitled to weekly benefits in case of sickness amounting to about $2 50 each. In some associations there is a death legacy of $10. The miners of two districts represented in the association are now out on strikes, the weighing act of Parliament reducing a ton from twenty-five cwt to twenty cwt having occasioned the trouble. The men claim the same price for a ton now as they received before the reduction in the weight was made.

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO., New York, have in press a story for young people, from the pen of Henry M. Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, entitled "My Kalulu, Prince, King and Slave; a Story from Central Africa." It is profusely illustrated from designs by J. B. Zwecker, the artist who furnished some of the most striking drawings in the illustration of "How I Found Livingstone." The volume will be issued in time for the holiday season.

PROF. ARNOLD GUYOT, author of a series of geographical text books, was awarded a "medal of progress" at the Vienna Exposition. He was the only author, American or foreign, we believe, whose works were considered of sufficient merit to entitle him to this personal recognition.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The time of the year has come when people who, coming from out doors, enter a room where there is a genial and cheerful fire in the grate, are pretty sure to exclaim, "That's good! A fire really feels comfortable." Well, it does.

Captain Jack wishes it to be distinctly understood that his suspension, to-day, has no connection with the money crisis.

Letters from Colorado state that the sunshiny days still linger in the mountains, and so do the large number of visitors from the coast, who have been recruiting health and enjoying mountain life in this elevated range. The increase of tourists, scientific explorers and visitors of all sorts, over last year, has been large.

Four and five per cent. per month were paid in New York the other day by men of wealth to sustain their credit and meet their debts. Such sacrifices to sustain one's credit and business is not only worthy of all praise, but those who make it are sure to come out right side up in the end, or if worse to rise again soon after a fall.

No one of the Chicago papers is now doing any business. We learn this fact from the other Chicago papers.

The Supreme Court of New York has just decided that a man can pick all the fruit from a tree growing on his own land though it hang over on a neighbor's land. The question is an old and oft-disputed one.

Louisville papers note the fact that the number of old residents of the south born in the north is greater than many people suppose. Nearly every obituary in the leading southern papers recently has been that of a person of northern birth.

The State of New York is making gigantic strides in civilization, as shown by the fact that at Angola a woman and child are living in a hogshead, being unable to rent a room.

The Michigan Constitutional Commission has voted to incorporate in the organic law of the State a clause forbidding railroad companies to issue free passes to any persons except employees of their own or other lines, and making violation of this law a misdemeanor.

An insurance company of New Jersey having solicited and obtained business in Connecticut without registry under the laws of the State, the Insurance Commissioner and State Treasurer have instituted a suit against the company's agent at New Haven.

A young lady in Michigan was taken with a fit on the 22d ult., and still lies immovable and unconscious, the best medical aid having failed to relieve her.

A singular phenomenon was witnessed in the sky at St. Louis the other evening. The celestial apparition was seen toward the southwest, looming forth in the shape of a large fish, with mouth open and fins spread, as if swimming in a denser medium.

The editor of a Minnesota paper has a buffalo robe which was once the property of the Sioux chief Son of the Sun, whereon are pictured all his battles, his scalps and other trophies.

Young shad, three or four inches in length, have been discovered in the Fox river, Wisconsin, in large quantities. They are the growth of those put in last winter by the Government Commissioners, from Seth Green's detheria.

Glass-lined water pipes are now used in first class dwellings with the best of results. Water may remain in them for an indefinite period without becoming poisonous, as is too frequently the case with lead pipes. Nor are they injured by heat or cold.

Bankers in San Francisco say there is no cause to apprehend trouble from the financial panic in the East. The banks of that city and throughout the State were never in better condition.

In Minnesota the law compelling saloon keepers to pay ten dollars annually to the support of the State Inebriate Asylum has yielded twelve thousand dollars this year.

The crop of Catawbas on Kelly's Island is estimated at about 225 tons. The Wine company have purchased nearly the whole of them at ten cents per pound.

Extravagance is the prevailing curse of American life at the present day, and if tals financial crisis will restore the country to some reasonable degree of economy and frugality, the lesson will not be in vain.

Froude has now an opportunity to retort on Rev. Father Burke for disputing the accuracy of his lectures on Ireland, delivered here last winter. In a recent sermon at Belfast, Father Burke informed the world "from personal observation," that one-fourth of the population of the Emerald Isle is already Catholic, and that the whole country is rapidly gravitating in the direction of Romanism.

A meeting of the surgeons who served in the Confederate army has been called, to take place at Atlanta on the 30th of May, next year.

A novel entertainment was given at Dexter Park, Chicago, the other day, being a Gretna Green elopement represented to the life, with all the details of furious parents, impetuous flight—with real stage coaches—and the final triumph of the young folks. It was acted by theatrical people, and one or two genuine marriages were performed at the close to give it an air of reality.

An immense structure to furnish lodgings to the poor at low rent, is about to be opened in Moscow, Russia, and in honor of the betrothal of the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna with the Duke of Edinburgh, is to be called Prince Alfred of England's Home for the Poor.

The Berlin *News*, in describing a contract recently made by the Prussian government for the manufacture of one hundred and fifty thousand rifles at Suhl, says: "For this purpose machinery has been purchased in the United States of North America, and the Prussian government has advanced considerable sums to pay for it."

Two young Indians were recently admitted as ministers to the Methodist Conference in Oregon. Five hundred of the Nez Perces Indians were recently converted; all of them gave up the use of tobacco.

The New Orleans *Times* insists that the Mississippi river is the channel for the cheap transportation the Western farmers want. Taking the extreme northern point, St. Paul, it says corn can be delivered via river at Liverpool at eighty cents a bushel, while via railroad, lake and canal to New York, it costs one hundred and seventy cents.

From Halifax to San Francisco, 4,196 miles, in eight days, is possible since the completion of the Provincial Intercolonial Railway.

In view of the present iron scarcity in England, some of the papers are complaining of the absurdity of wasting it, as is done in tea. It is stated that a very large percentage of iron and steel filings is mixed with various grades of teas, especially in those coming from Canton.

The statistics produced at the late meeting of the Industrial Medical Society at Berlin showed that the mortality in small pox epidemics in five times greater among those who have not been vaccinated than among those who have been vaccinated. During the last epidemic in Berlin, 49 per cent. of the non-vaccinated died, while only 5 per cent. of the vaccinated and one-half of 1 per cent. of the revaccinated died.

The Cincinnati Exposition closes to-morrow. The average daily attendance has been upwards of twenty thousand—the highest number reached being twenty-nine thousand.

A working jeweler at Des Moines, Iowa, has recently disposed of an invention for improving watch spring, for $30,000.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes an "Ode to Washington's Birthday," by Robert Burns, which, it is asserted, was never before made public, having been considered too disloyal to appear in Great Britain. If Burns wrote it, he must have been sadly out of practice, for it reads like one of George Francis Train's epigrams.

PERSONAL.

A day or two ago we copied from an exchange the statement that Wintermute, who killed General Edwin S. McCook, was a cousin of his victim. This, we learn, is an error. No relationship whatever existed between them.

The Barnesville (Ohio) *Enterprise* says: "An old gentleman and lady from Pennsylvania are visiting our fair, whose life history is somewhat singular. It appears that a widow lady took an orphan boy to raise, and when he arrived at the age of eighteen she married him, she then being in her sixtieth year. Ten years ago they took an orphan girl to raise. This summer the old lady died, being ninety-one years of age, and in nine weeks after, the old man married the girl they had raised, he being sixty-eight years old, and she eighteen."

Bowen has sold the Brooklyn *Union* to a joint stock company of local politicians and capitalists, and talks of selling the *Independent* also, and going to Europe for a long residence with his family.

Among the phenomena of Yale's freshman class is a Pennsylvania infant, seventeen years old, six feet seven inches in height, and weighing one hundred and thirty-five pounds. The boys talk of taking him for an observatory and weather signal station.

William Everett, a son of Hon. Edward Everett, formerly a lawyer and author, has been admitted to the ministry, and occupied one of the Boston pulpits last Sunday. It was his father who made the most elegant prayer that was ever offered before a Boston audience. He lacks his father's dignified eloquence, but has a fervor his father never possessed. It is said that Mr. Everett more than once regretted that he left the pulpit for public life.

An Arizona editor, following the example of James Gordon Bennett, publishes in his paper the name of the young lady who has agreed to become his wife and announces the time when the wedding will take place. The name of the lady is printed in capitals, and the happy man of the Prescott *Miner*, acknowledges that she is one of Arizona's fairest and best daughters.

There is a family of tenfbrothers living in Dunstable, Mass., to match the family of ten sisters of Reading; all unmarried, good-looking, active and intelligent, and of highly respectable parentage—living in the same house built by their ancestors in 1701, which has been handed down to them through five successive generations. Next! A union should at once be affected between these two families.

A Frenchman has an original idea concerning Othello. It is that Shakespeare wrote Othello to vindicate the character of Queen Elizabeth's mother, and that the Moor, Iago and Desdemona are but types of Henry VII., Gardner, Bishop of Winchester and Anne Boleyn. With wonderful art the great dramatist, being restrained by a sentiment of propriety from calling the jealous King of England a brute, gave him a black face, and without hinting that the legitimacy of Queen Elizabeth had ever been called in question, explained away the fatal incident of the handkerchief dropped in the tiltingyard.

At the Texas Republican State Convention, recently held at Dallas, one Judge McGwen introduced himself as follows: "I am Judge McGown, the old he bar of the Brazos bottom, the father of twenty-four children born in lawful wedlock, and the grandfather of forty-six grandchildren."

The Tonic of the Period.

This is a trying season to persons deficient in stamina and out of health. To rally their physical energies by the most approved artificial means is a duty they owe to themselves. Foremost among the tonics and alteratives of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a vegetable stimulant and corrective, against which no tenable objection can be urged. There is no risk in recommending it as the best preparation in existence for renovating an enfeebled and broken down system. The most valuable medicinal products that nature has ever yielded to botanical research are blended in this famous elixir, and its stimulating basis is recognized in our public hospitals as the purest of all the varieties of distilled liquors. For general debility, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, constipation rheumatism, billousness and intermittent fevers it is a positive specific.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. P. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL ELGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, two years.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

LIST OF PATENTS

To Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

The following list of patents, issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending October 2, 1873, is furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors-at-Law and Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fire Place—J. M. Irwin, Pittsburgh.
Car Coupling—J. E. Smith, Jackson.
Car Axle—H. Ahrens and D. Gerhardt, Reading.
Rock Drill—W. Weaver, Phœnixville.
Blank for Saw Teeth—J. E. Emerson, Beaver Falls.
Thill Coupling Attachment—H. J. Stubbs, Kennett Square.
Sausage Stuffer—P. W. Brownback, Limerick Station.
Stove Pipe Thimble—J. R. Fulton, West Mahoning.
Portable Fence—W. W. Potts, Swedeland.
Tubing for Oil Wells—J. Maloney, Oil City.
Car Coupling—S. B. Bepiegle, Roaring Springs.
Machine for Upsetting Tires—J. L. & A. H. Yeager, Lampeter Square.
Compound Tool—F. W. Farrar, Waterford.
Wheel for Vehicles—C. W. Sparl, Wilkesarre.
Saw Tooth—J. E. Emerson, Beaver Falls.
Locomotive smoke stack—J. Hughes, Scranton.
Railroad car stove—A. Reese, Pittsburgh.
Butter print press—L. Coates and J. T. Criswell, Coatsville.
Glass blowing machine—S. L. Fleishman, Pittsburgh.
Plies supporter—C. West, Pittsburgh.
Bit for boring minerals—D. Shoemaker, Kittanning township.

OHIO.

Moulding machine—W. J. Boda, Dayton.
Mold for plaster pipe patterns—S. P. Bowler, Cleveland.
Fence post—J. Gibbs, Fremont.
Horse hay rake—C. Edgar, Dayton.
Can for paint—O. K. Walker, Cincinnati.
Machine for turning wheels—J. W. Hill, Dayton.
Sheet metal bending machine—W. F. Kistler, Cincinnati.
Carpet rag looper—P. J. Egger, Springfield.
Thill coupling—S. G. Wise, Edgerton.
Eaves through hanger—T. W. Bailey, Savannah.
Machine for dressing fish—F. Kelsey and F. H. Hosmer, Sandusky.
Brush wash board and roller—J. Hussey, Ironton.
Explosive engine—J. M. Welbourn, Caledonia.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Corpse preserver—Henry Kersten, Wheeling. Application filed August 21, 1873.

Inland Navigation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Undoubtedly the great problem of the times, and one which should early engage the earnest attention of our national legislators, is the question of transportation. We might ask of what avail are our agricultural productions without adequate means of transportation? This nation is eminently agricultural—our *best* interests are there—while in the wake of agriculture follow life-giving commerce and the active industries.

Agricultural productions being bulky, require great tonnage and extensive means of transportation; and when we reunite where the produce is and where is the market is, the importance of the problem becomes easily apparent. It is plain, as every one knows, the western States and Territories are the fields where the crops grow, and the densely populated Atlantic States east of the Allegheny mountains, and Europe beyond the Atlantic ocean, jointly, the market for these commodities.

Let us stop for a moment and consider what are the obstructions interposing and interfering with the transportation of our great agricultural staples to market. First, let us consider the Allegheny mountains, over which or through which all western produce must wend its way before reaching the Atlantic seaboard. We find them to be a rough chain of hills, more or less broken up by water courses, extending from Northern New York to Georgia, with an average width of about one hundred and fifty miles. This is the great barrier separating tidewater from the fertile plains of the Mississippi valley. Next, let us inquire what has been done to ameliorate the difficulties attending transportation through this obstruction. First we have the New York and Erie canal, a noble work—unknown to any State enterprise, which is a lasting monument to the energy and statesmanship of Governor DeWitt Clinton. This canal extends from Buffalo on the lakes to Albany on the Hudson, originally costing about $7,000,000 in 1825, but since enlarged at the expense of $40,000,000 to more than double its original capacity. Second, New York Central, double-tracked railroad, extending parallel with the canal, between the same points. Third, the Erie Railroad, somewhat south of the Central, but on a more direct route to New York city. Fourth, the Pennsylvania Central, from Pittsburgh, the head of navigation of the Ohio, to Philadelphia, on the Delaware. Fifth, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Wheeling and Parkersburg, on the Ohio, to Baltimore, on the Chesapeake. Sixth, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, from a point still further down the Ohio, to Norfolk, Virginia. The Baltimore and Ohio possesses an adjunct line besides the above, viz: from Pittsburgh to the Potomac, at Cumberland, and the Pennsylvania company two such lines, viz: from Erie, Pa., to Harrisburg, along the Susquehanna, connecting with the main line at Harrisburg, and another in progress from Pittsburgh via the Allegheny river and branches, and connecting with the Erie Railroad.

Here, then, are nine railroads and one canal as outlets for commerce from the Mississippi valley to the seaboard, four of them being north four south, and one directly eastward from the Ohio at Pittsburgh. Even with all the facilities enjoyed by railroads over canals in overcoming mountains, it is interesting to note how closely the artificial system follows the natural river route heading at Pittsburgh, which with its its arms—the Allegheny and the Monongahela—extending far into the heart of the mountains, in one direction towards the Juniata and Susquehanna, and in the other toward the Potomac.

The economic value of the several roads for the transaction of western business is governed chiefly by the distances, grades, and curvatures of the respective routes, the relative cost of original and subsequent construction and equipment, as well as also by the tolls to be collected for payments on watered stock, which last objectionable feature, in the case of the roads, is likely to be constantly increasing quantity. These features admit of elaborate analysis, and are of importance in considering the merits of the rival lines for business purposes. We affirm, however, without discussing them further, that after all things are considered, it will be found that none of the railroads will furnish the cheapest and most reliable river, lake, or canal methods of transportation.

The important fact is now demonstrated that with nine railroads and one canal, the Eastern demand cannot be met; not because, as is supposed by many, that the railroads have reached the limit of their carrying capacity, for three only of them have found it necessary to resort to a double track, but because the products will not bear the cost of transportation by these lines. The consequence is that all, or overpressed with business, carrying grain from the lakes, though with imperfect horse power, at cheaper rates than the cost of the same by the management of the canal is agitated, the most serious objection to which is the fact that boating cannot afford to wait for its reconstruction, the work necessarily closing the canal.

The fact that the boldly stated, the fact that twenty railroads over the Alleghany mountains would not solve the question of cheap transportation, as they have not been able to haul for the same rate per mile as large canals, for half the rate when steam power is applied to the latter, is a fact which, on the improved Ohio freight will be carried for about one-sixth the cost of the transportation by railroad. It always is needed for local purposes—express, passengers, etc.; but it is demonstrable that at the best they are but feeders to the water courses. No great commercial center will be found off navigable waters.

But if we do not soon resort to cheaper modes of transportation, we must give up the hope of supplying from our surplus, agricultural productions, the wants of Europe, and at the same time the necessity for settlement and enlargement of the field of agriculture in the far West will be felt by millions of acres of wheat lands not yet under the plow, and already supplies double the quantity of grain to England, France and Germany that we do.

Under all the circumstances, how can we hope to restore our lost commerce but by the construction of cheap transportation between the East and the West is not in some very material measure overcome?

Pittsburgh, of all the cities in the Union, is most vitally concerned in the question. Yet the improvement of the Ohio river, which would secure to us the grandest system of inland navigation in the world, is suffered to be postponed year after year, merely for want of a determined effort on the part of her citizens to see it done. Should Pittsburgh, supported by Western Pennsylvania, move in this matter, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota would soon be now in responding with such an expression of feeling as would demand from Congress such legislation and such substantial aid as would guarantee the completion of the enterprise.

With perennial navigation of our great rivers from the Mississippi up to the base of the Alleghanies, which has now for the first time been brought into successive generations. Next! A union should at once be affected between these two families.

DRY GOODS.

Black Alpacas!

AT

McKEE'S,

YOU CAN FIND THE

PRINCESS	BRAND ALPACA,
A	BRAND ALPACA,
D	BRAND ALPACA,
HORSE-SHOE	BRAND ALPACA,
BUFFALO	BRAND ALPACA,
LION	BRAND ALPACA,
RAVEN	BRAND ALPACA,
SWISS	BRAND ALPACA;
PRINCE ALBERT	BRAND ALPACA,
ATLAS	BRAND ALPACA,
GRAND DUCHESS	BRAND ALPACA.

YOU CAN HAVE ALL TO SELECT FROM

AT

McKEE'S,

No. 59 Market Street.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Brillianteens, Irish and French Poplins, Repps, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Biarretz, Diagonal Drap D' Franc, Drap D' Ete, Black Silk Warp Cashmeres, Al Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—

This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the south corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WARKHAM, the Principal, so widely known in the country as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

THE BECKWITH $20

Portable

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

On 30 Days' Trial,

With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does away with all the complications with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong. It makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. REMEMBER, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force to propelling them. Our Semi-Guiding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with

No Tollsome Tread of the Treadle.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 562 Broadway, New York. MWF

ASBESTOS BANK-VAULT LINING & NON CONDUCTING CEMENT FOR COVERING STEAM PIPES, BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES IMPROVED & WARRANTED. W. C. CHILDS & CO., 133 WOOD ST. MANUFACTURERS. PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

Fresh Stock!

Fine Dress Goods.

Our Stock of medium and fine Dress Goods contains the choicest Fabrics, Designs, Colors and Shades, carefully selected from the first hands in the East, and are all marked at prices that secures to our customers a real bargain in every purchase.

Shawls, Shawls,

A full line of SHAWLS—Broche, Paisley, Stripe, Check, Plaid, Cloth and Thibet, Long and Square.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Casings.
Lace Drapery, Window Shades.
Table Linens, Table Damasks.
Piano Covers, Table Covers.
Towels, Toweling, Napkins, Doylies.
Crash, Blankets, Quilts, Comforts.
Ticking, Carpets.
Floor, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, &c.

Men's Wear, Boy's Wear.

A full Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., at unusually LOW PRICES.

Waterproofs, Repellants,

In all colors, Blue, Green, Brown, Gold and Black.

ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.

Fair Bargains in these, in the Black, Diamond, Raven and Brilliant shades. Prices from 25c to 75c.

WM. SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

FALL SEASON,

1873.

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.

Extended lines in each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79

Market Street.

CARPETS.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS.

Fall Trade.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

*Are now

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....G. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 2, 1873.

The day has passed without any important change in the existing condition of affairs. The banks are holding with a firm hand the stock of currency in their vaults and rigidly inforcing the rule that deposits of anything but greenbacks must be checked in exchange - this hastened to a marked depression of drafts on the East which sold in one instance, at least to-day, at a discount of three per cent. in currency. Still all legitimate demands for bank notes have been met. A more cheerful feeling was noted in circles outside the banks. The latter are making their clearings in the usual manner and pursuing their regular course of business. Maturing paper is generally renewed when renewal is asked, but demands for new loans are generally refused. In the outside money market funds are offered on government collateral at fair prices, but the difficulty is that very few borrowers are able to produce this class of collateral. Good commercial paper is found in plentiful quantities in the hands of the brokers, but money lenders are inclined to ask saleable collateralas in addition to indorsements as security for loans.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of yesterday morning says:

"The general hopefulness noted as the prevailing characteristic of the market yesterday, is justified to-day by the continued improvement in the leading feature both in financial and commercial departments. The local banks have made their settlements through the Clearing House with promptness, without further assistance from the Loan Committee, of the Association in the way of any additional financial contributions, and the business of those institutions continues to work smoothly. The returns in departments there is a gradual increase of trade in the various descriptions of merchandise, and the staple products of the country are tending more freely through their appropriate channels. Currency is still scarce, but the consequent inconveniences attending negotiations are mitigated to a considerable extent by the liberal use of the certified checks of our banks, of which there is a sufficient amount subject to the control of responsible dealers for current requirements. The rates of interest for call loans are chiefly fixed by mutual agreement between the parties interested. The range of discount for the best commercial paper is 12@15 per cent. per annum.

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, furnish the following report of the Philadelphia stock market:

Penna. Central	47½	Lehigh Valley	56
Reading	96	Camden & Amboy	117
United Cos, N. J.	116	Pittsburgh Ste	71
Oil Creek	15¾	Central Trans	40

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 2, 1873.

The following are the card rates:

MANILA ROPE.

	Cts. & ₹ ft
⅜ inch diameter and upward	18 ⅛ c
⅜ inch diameter and upward	19 ⅛ c
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	19¼ c
Tarred rope and inch yarn	18 ⅛ c
Hay, stave and leather twine	19 ⅛ c

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	18¾ c
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	20 c
Sand pump rope	18¾ c

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	16½ c
⅜ inch diameter and upward	17 ⅛ c
⅜ and 5-16 inch diameter and upward	17¾ c
Hay and spoke and leather twine	17 ⅛ c

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	16 ⅛ c
⅜ inch diameter	16½ c
⅜ and 5-16 inch diameters	17 ⅛ c
Hay twine	16½ c
Tarred lath twine	15½ c

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	12 ⅛ c

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	16 ⅛ c
Tarred lath yarn	14 ⅛ c
Tarred spun yarn	19 ⅛ c
Tarred manline	19 ⅛ c
Tarred houseline	19 ⅛ c

PACKING.

American	14 @18
Russia	25
Italian	21 @
Pat. lubricating	25 @
Sash and bell cord	25 @25

TWINES, ALL KINDS.

Bed cords and clothes lines	@

OAKUM.

Best American navy	10½ @
Best quality	11 @
First quality	10½ @

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 2, 1873.

We quote as follows:

Fine fleece	46@46c	Medium fleeces	46@47c
Tub washed	42@43c	Common fleece	40@40c
Combing	46@46c	Pulled wools	32@34c

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 2, 1873.

REMARKS.—The produce market opened very good this morning, but towards the afternoon a reaction took place and trade was rather dull. There is but a moderate supply on hand, and buyers feel rather indisposed to order any more than they immediately need.

The grocery market at present writing is rather ofdish, and until money matters in the East become more settled very little can be expected to be done by our wholesale dealers, who have been very reluctant to make any change in prices, and the following quotations are figures which the country buyer can rely upon, as well as if he were to come to the city and see personally for himself:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 12½c; powdered, 12¼c; granulated, 12¼c; A, 11¾c; B, 11¼c; extra C, 11¼c; Franklin extra C, 10½c; Delaware extra C, 9¾c; American extra C, 9¼c; H. G. & Co. B, 9¼c; other grades 9@8½c.

Coffee—Roasted Rio, loose, 30@35 ₹ lb; roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 31c ₹ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 37c ₹ lb.

Oils—Young Hyson 40c@$1 10 ₹ lb; gunpowder, 40c@$1 25 ₹ lb; imperial, 50c@$1 00 ₹ lb; Japan, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 75c@80c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7½c; Patna, 8¾@9c; Carolina, 10c.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4¾c ₹ lb.

Flour is nominally unchanged and our previous quotations will hold good for the present. The stock continues light and the fall trade will probably be large.

Grain dealers report a quiet market, with very little doing. Oats to-day were very firm at 47@48c. Barley and corn are a little more plentiful. Corn held very firm at 46@46c for car and 48@50c for shelled. The following sales were reported to-day:

3 cars high mixed corn, in elevator..... 43c
1 car high mixed corn, in elevator..... 45c
3 cars corn..... 46c
2 cars white oats, in elevator..... 48c
1 car mixed oats, in elevator..... 47c
6 cars sample barley, in elevator..... $1 40
5 cars barley (No. not given) in store..... 1 45

The following are the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	2,225	Corn, sacks	120
Flour, bbls	1,050	Rye, sacks	1,305
Wheat, sacks	340		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

Apples, bbls	82	Cheese, bxs	230
Butter, pkgs	26	Flour, bbls	1,308
Bacon, tierces	156	Potatoes, bbls	1,050

We omit our usual extended quotations, but will give them revised and corrected in our next issue.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 2, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market continues dull both here and in the oil regions. The advance we noted yesterday at Parker's did not hold out, a decline was established and 5 of change bands at low prices.

CRUDE.

The market was a dull one and prices were again lower in the oil regions. In our own market the nominal rates are 80½c per gallon. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

4,000 bbls spot	85c
2,000 bbls spot	90c

For prices at other points in the oil regions, see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market dull but no lower. Holders decline to come down. Eastern delivery 18½@18½c; Western 18½@18½c. New York, first half October 16½c; November 16½. Philadelphia dull; October 16c; November 15½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market dull and prices weak, city $2 15; country $2 10.

(By Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, October 2.—The *Herald* says: We make no remarks on the market. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 29
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 30
500 bbls lower road, spot	1 10
200 bbls Oil City, spot	90
4,000 bbls Parker's, spot	85
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	90

Market quiet and weak.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Closing 1.—Market very much unsettled and is difficult to give accurate prices; the nominal quotations are 16½c for first half October; 16½c for November; cases 21c; crude, bulk, 7½c; 1,000 bbls sold at 7½c; refined, 16c for October and 15½c for November.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 2.—Market quiet and little doing at about $1 13@1 17½.

TITUSVILLE, October 2.—Market quiet and dull; spot $1 30 for currency; $1 25 for checks.

OIL CITY, October 2.—Market very weak and prices unsettled, $1 00 offered. No sales.

OIL CITY, October 2.—Market quiet but firm at $1 25.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 2.—Market dull at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—Market quiet; S. W. 16c; crude, 4½c; cases 26c; sales none; futures, 15½c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, October 2.—Market to-day was unsettled and hard to quote; about $1 15 to $1 20 currency. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 17½
500 bbls lower road, spot	1 10
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot	90
4,000 bbls Parker's, spot	85
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	90

TITUSVILLE, October 2.—The market is dull at $1 00.

OIL CITY, October 2.—The market is dull and declining at $1 00@1 10.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—Refined, 16c; crude, 4½c; bbls 10½c; futures, 15½c. Market quiet.

PARKER'S, October 2.—Market dull and lower; 85c bid for Fairview; 90c bid for Union; no sales so far.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	229
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	401
N W Stevenson	Brilliant O W	464
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	625
N W Stevenson	Petrolia O W	464
Jos Bushnell	National O W	160
Fisher Bros	Iron City O W	222
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	364
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	456
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	273
Fisher Bros	American O W	468

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	229	National O W	160
Standard O W	401	Iron City O W	222
Brilliant O W	464	Cosmos O W	317
Peerless O W	625	Brilliant O W	1,229
Petro ite O W	458	American O W	458
Total	4,553		

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and N. Y. P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, October 1, 1873.

Shipper	Consignee	Bbls.
L Irwin & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	2,024
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F & Co, Phila	2,972
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	260
Total		5,536

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 2, 1873.

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$14 00
I X, 10x14, charcoal	16 15
I C, 12x12, charcoal	12 50
I X, 12x12, charcoal	17 25
I C, 14x20, charcoal	15 00
I X, 14x20, charcoal	18 75
I C, 14x20, leaded	12 50
I X, 14x20, leaded	17 25

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

TOBACCO MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

October 1.—This market is said to be experiencing a slight relief from the more favorable turn at the seaboard and also from a better feeling which is beginning to prevail in trading and financial circles. The situation remains as unfavorable to sellers, however, as the money and exchange market is to buyers. As is well known, this state of things exists everywhere, but the tobacco trade, both in America and Europe, has generally escaped serious embarrassment, and will probably be in a position, in a short time, to inaugurate and sustain as free a market as formerly. At the basis of our last quotations, prices are steady.

The following circular of Messrs. W. G. Meier & Co., of this city, describes the situation and monthly movement so fully as to require no additional comment:

LOUISVILLE, October 1, 1873.

	1873. Hhds.	1872. Hhds.
Sales last month	3,344	1,874
Receipts last month	970	704
Sales since November 1, 1872	51,628	37,565
Receipts since November 1, 1872	51,417	35,859
Stock on hand October 1, 1873	7,350	5,191

QUOTATIONS.

	Light.	Heavy.	Colory Cutting.
Com. logs	$5 50@6 00	$6 50@7 50	$6 75@8 75
Good logs	6 00@7 00	7 75@8 50	9 00@11 00
Com. leaf	7 00@8 50	8 50@9 75	9 00@11 00
Medium leaf	8 50@9 75	9 75@11 00	11 00@13 00
Good leaf	10 00@11 00	10 50@12 00	13 00@22 00
Fine leaf	11 50@12 50	12 00@13 50	22 00@25 00

Our market has been sustained up to the latter part of the month, when a partial suspension of the public sales was the natural result of our financial difficulties.

The home demand continues, and grades suitable for inland consumption have undergone no quotable change.

Our sales during the last few days have averaged from ten to fifteen hogsheads per day, and larger offerings will not be made until the financial disturbances are improved.

Reports of the growing crop continue contradictory, but with a good season for about ten more days we can look upon the prospect as greatly improved and more favorable.

So far only a few hogsheads common new primings have been sold at from 8¾c to 5c.

The offerings to-day consisted of 12 hogsheads, distributed as follows:

The Farmers' House sold 7 hhds: 2 hhds Owen county common leaf at $5 40, $5 90, $8 1 hhd Henry county medium leaf at $6 20; 2 hhds Grant county logs at $7 10 and $6 80; 1 hhd Daviess county trash at $2 95.

The Pickett House sold 5 hhds: 1 hhd Owen county leaf at $9 60; 1 hhd Owen county logs at $6 90; 2 hhds Daviess county common leaf at $5 60 and $7 10; 1 hhd sweepings at $1.—*Courier-Journal.*

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 1.—We continue to report a very quiet market for all brands of Scotch pig. Holders generally are firm, and are not disposed to make sacrifices except on strictly cash sales; we quote Coltness $31 Glengarnock, Eglinton $28, and Gartsherrie $26@$26, but with a light business these prices are somewhat nominal, and would, no doubt, be shaded for considerable parcels, we note sales of 100 tons Coltness, and 100 do. Summerlee on private terms; and a few small lots Glengarnock, about our quotations. For American pig, no quotable market in buyers' favor. Consumers are nearly out of market, having in many cases coaxed work altogether, while others are running on short time. The general production, however, is still going on, and the stocks at the various furnaces are gradually accumulating. Prices are nominal, and for prompt cash, some concession would doubtless be made from our quotations; the only sale is 200 tons No 2 Iron, for quotations; the only sale is 200 tons No 2 X at $25. For all descriptions of old and new rails, and also for scrap, we have nothing to report, there being almost impossible, holders not being willing to sacrifice, while there is no disposition on the part of purchasers to invest at anything like present figures. Refined bar iron store continues steady at our quotations.—*Shipping List.*

EUROPEAN.

The latest returns of the British Board of Trade show how nearly a complete check has been put upon the exportation of iron from every quarter to the United States. Comparing the returns of the month of August, 1872, with the same month in 1873, the export of pig iron declined from 10,508 tons to 2,326; of bar, angle and rod iron, from 5,862 to 479 tons; of railroad iron, from 40,905 to 6,937 tons; of hoop and sheet iron, from 3,305 to 462 tons; of unwrought steel, from 1,666 to 1,150 tons. From these shows an increase from 1,055 to 2,283 tons. Uniting all the classes of iron and steel, the exports were 61,971 tons in August, 1872, and only 18,137 tons, or less than one third as much, in August, 1873.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 1.—The market throughout presents a very dull and inanimate appearance. Dealers are seldom to sell, but money being scarce, and manufacturers having but little quite fresh up to the time the panic set in, sales are effected with great difficulty. A marked weakness is noticed in prices; it is generally believed that XX Ohio fleece will not realize at the moment over 52c, while some quote as low as 51c. The failure of a prominent house in Philadelphia, and also of the Glenham Manufacturing Company is reported. The sales comprise 5,000 lbs Australian at 52c; 10,000 lbs white Smyrna, 24c; 25 bales Cape at 35c; 50 do Texas, 32c; 1,500 lbs fine do 38c; 5,000 lbs scoured do 70c; 10,000 lbs mixed 27a do 38c; 8,000 lbs Colorado, 24c.—*Shipping List.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 2, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Thursday, Sept. 25	1,225	3,200	2,250	15	34
Friday, Sept. 26	850	1,215	800	10	24
Saturday, Sept. 27	600	1,215	500	12	20
Monday, Sept. 29	900	3,000	2,000	150	30
Tuesday, Sept. 30	1,050	3,000	1,800	15	25
Wednesday, Oct. 1st, (11 hours)	180	1,400	400	33	
Total	5,005	17,330	7,425	150	24
Last week	10,765	17,865	14,855	300	12

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Tuesday, Sept. 25	3,180	2,300	2,800	30	
Friday, Sept. 26	1,000	1,200	1,200	20	
Saturday, Sept. 27	900	4,310	600	45	17
Monday, Sept. 29	840	2,300	2,000	27	6
Tuesday, Sept. 30	440	2,300	1,500	15	17
Wednesday, Oct. 1, till noon	360	1,200	400		
Total	9,120	15,410	6,200	137	34
Last week	10,765	17,865	8,855	240	51

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle, as will be seen by report above, have been light this week, and are very light for the season of the year. Last week the run was exceedingly heavy, which, coupled with the bad state of the money market, caused the worst cattle trade experienced for years. The condition of affairs was telegraphed over the West, with instructions to dealers for to hold cattle for the present, until trade would resume its wonted course. The run, of course, could not help but be light this week, and in quality are about the same as offerings generally here. A few good cattle are among the droves, but the majority are medium and common grades. The attendance of buyers, though not near so large as last week, is considerable, and some of them came prepared to pay currency for cattle, but the majority not. The situation at present is more hopeful as regards the cattle trade, sellers are conducting to sell their cattle and take checks or New York Exchange, and under this influence many responsible dealers are enabled to purchased who otherwise would be compelled to go home without stock. Prices already show a little upward turn and cattle are quotable at least ¼c higher than last week. At this writing the number of cattle on sale is not large and it looks as if all the offerings would change hands. Following are ruling prices:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $6 00; extra 1,300 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; prime 1,200 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,100 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $4 75 to $5 00; fair 1,000 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $4 25 to $4 50; common, $3 25 to $3 75: bulls, $2 50 to $3 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs fell short sufficient to meet the demands of trade. The hog trade for some cause or other did not suffer the same injury and decline in prices that was shown in sheep and cattle. Prices have remained even and steady and now are about the same as one week ago. The quality of the offerings fair. Trade to-day slow and not many hogs selling, but as there is no glut and no prospect of one at present, sellers are holding for about full. Following are about the current rates for the different grades and kinds:

Extra Philadelphia, $5 00; prime do, $4 85 to $4 95; fair Yorkers $4 50 to $4 75.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep for the week ending to-day have been light, and in quality are the medium and common grades. The market opened this week slow and dull, and continued so until Wednesday, when a better feeling was shown. Prices are about the same as last week though firm and with an upward tendency. Should the run come light toward the close it would not surprise us to see prices considerably higher, as there is not sufficient to meet the demands of the trade under ordinary circumstances. Following are about the prices at which the different grades and kinds are selling:

Extra Ohio, and other wool, $5 00; extra no 2s, fine wool, $4 25 to $4 50; extra no 2s, fine wool, $4 25 to $4 50; fair 2s, fine wool $4 00 to $4 25; common $3 00 to $3 50.

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
20	20,300	$5 10	96	19,170	$4
16	20,620	5 10	16	19,670	5 12
16	17,960	4 85	17	20,180	5 12
32	40,240	5 20	18	18,540	3 75
24	29,270	5 15	18	18,150	4 75
15	18,250	4 50	11	12,600	4 50
5	6,120	5 00	5	5,980	4 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

6	5,770	$4 00	14	14,000	$5 00
20	20,460	5 00	20	20,500	5 25
4	4,630	4 40	34	39,210	4 20
21	24,000	4 50	17	19,230	4 50
4	5,160	2 50	5	4,980	4 00
1	720	3 50	2	1,180	4 75
3	4,700	3 50	1	1,400	3 50
3	3,970	3 00	3	3,240	3 50
18	21,220	4 50	20	24,240	3 75

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	20,000	$5 00	93	19,850	$4 80
104	19,300	5 10	15	3,140	6 00
28	5,900	5 10	15	3,000	6 00
20	4,060	4 75	20	4,000	6 00
99	19,160	4 85	88	18,820	5 10
100	19,800	4 90	86	18,960	5 10
75	14,130	4 80	49	13,590	5 00
42	10,800	4 50	176	23,960	4 85
42	10,010	4 75	31	7,980	4 80
114	23,680	4 80	102	19,780	4 80
101	19,870	4 80	99	19,310	4 80
98	14,130	5 00	70	13,210	5 00
73	14,330	5 00	70	13,210	5 00
33	6,770	5 00	21	3,140	4 75
20	3,700	5 00	20	3,700	5 00
7	1,420	5 00	113	23,500	4 85

BOYLE, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

207	64,960	$5 12	14	3,670	$5 00
9	1,800	5 50	8	1,600	4 00
31	6,200	5 00	5	1,000	4 00
31	5,720	5 00	25	5,040	4 12
52	10,000	5 00	25	5,000	4 00
102	12,000	4 80	99	19,810	4 80
122	24,400	4 80	24	4,800	4 80
18	4,090	4 70	20	4,270	4 80
18	3,470	4 80	20	3,940	4 80
102	17,180	4 60	66	12,240	4 85
102	19,140	4 60	124	24,000	4 90
172	33,220	5 12	135	17,950	5 00
98	19,840	4 85	83	17,910	4 85
49	10,180	5 00	121	25,010	4 85
73	12,090	5 10	102	11,300	4 90
104	21,690	5 00	96	20,120	4 90
101	19,960	5 00	97	19,360	4 90
19	3,960	5 00	124	27,220	4 90
47	11,140	4 85			

Sheep.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
187	15,740	$4 50	18	15,120	$5 15
213	17,260	4 75	18	15,080	4 75
213	19,296	4 70			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO., SOLD.

188	15,800	$4 40	184	13,815	$3 50
181	16,040	4 45	20	3,254	4 40
20	2,860	4 45	20	3,200	4 40
20	1,810	3 50	80	6,080	4 25
20	12,420	4 60	20	1,980	3 50
20	1,960	4 20	116	10,200	4 75
20	12,000	4 60	20	1,960	4 75
20	14,820	3 50	16	1,220	4 75

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 2, 1873.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	12 c	Idaho	11½c
Bibb	11½c	Lonsdale	10½c
Conewago	11½c	Magnolia	9¾c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11 @	Richmond	11 @ c
Spragues	11 @	Pacifics	11 @ c
Americans	11 @	Mourning	10½@ c
Conestogas	11 @	Garnet	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	11½@	Light Prints	10 @ c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	American	10
Bates	14	Allegheny	11
Glasgow	12½		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c	Atlantic	20c

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40 c	Conestoga Medal	21 c
Portsmouth	31 c	Allegheny	14 c
Roanoke	23 c	Hampshire	13½c

BLEACHED COTTONS.

3-4 Cambric	6¾c	4-4 Fruit of Loom	16½c
7-8 Conestoga	9 c	4-4 Suffolk	15 c
4-4 Hamilton	10½c	4-4 Pepperell	20 c
4-4 Reynolds	11 c	9-4 Pepperell	37½c
4-4 Hope	12½c	10-4 Pepperell	42½c
4-4 Lonsdale	16 c		

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 2, 1873.

	Per Gal.		Quarts
Common rectified Whisky		Pints.	
Proof rectified		$1 00@1 10	
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 60	
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00	
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50	
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25	
Pure Rye, Little & Meeching's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00	
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon			2 25
Benedict brandy, proof gallon			1 50
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00		
Domestic Gin	1 50@2 00		
Holland Gin	2 00@2 50		
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 75		
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75		
Port Wine	1 50@1 75		
Sherry Wine, "Crown"	1 50@1 75		
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"	1 50@1 75		
Sherry Wine, "Crown"	2 25@2 75		
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"	1 50@1 75		
Rum, "New England"	1 75@2 00		
Rum, "Jamaica"	5 00@6 00		
	Quarts	Pints.	
Champagne, "Chas. Heidseck"	$27 00	$29 00	
Champagne, "Piper"	18 00	20 00	
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00	
High Wines			95c@ 97

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 2, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₹ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	50 00
Third common	35 00
Sheeting	30 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₹ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Fine and drop weatherboarding	37 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Matched weatherboarding	37 00
Ceiling, beaded, ¾ inch	40 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Sash pitch vertical, 4 stripes	35 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	4 25
Lath	4 25

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HAY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 2, 1873.

The receipts of baled have been liberal during the week just closed; and in quality is all kinds from mixed clover and timothy, red top and timothy to pure timothy. The demand is short of the supply and with advices of further consignments holders are anxious to sell. It may be said that the market is dull, with prices at least $2 00 lower than one week ago. Prime timothy quotable at $24 @$26 per ton. Red top and timothy $20 to $24 and clover mixed at about the same figure. At the Allegheny Diamond the offerings the past week amounted to 100 wagon loads or about 150 tons. It was all kinds, second crop clover, timothy and clover mixed, and some of as fine prime timothy as was ever offered in any market. The demand ruled good, and all changed hands at figures ranging from $18 to $30 per ton, according to kind and quality.

Louisville Coal Market.

October 1.—We quote Pittsburgh at 20c retail and 18c by the barge load afloat. Indiana and Peacock Pottsville at 18c. Kentucky at 17@18c per bushel retail, and anthracite at $9 from the barge.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 2.—Wheat nominal but with a better feeling; No 1 red sold at $1 48; No 2 red $1 36. Corn quiet and steady at 52c for high mixed; 54c for low mixed. Oats steadier; No 1 State 40c; No 2, 38c. Petroleum firm and unchanged; standard white, in car lots, 15c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 2.—Flour in good demand; superfine, $4 10@4 90. Wheat active at $1 74@1 76. Corn active at 65c. Oats firmer at 44@45c. Rye quiet. Provisions quiet; pork, $17 37½@17 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 2, 1873.

FLOUR—Steady at $5 50@6 00.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No 1, $1 08; No 2, $1 03; No 3, 93@93½c. Corn active at 35½c cash. Rye active; No 2, 62@63c. Oats active; No 2, 30@30½c. Barley active; fall No 2, $1 34.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally $14 50. Lard steady at 7½c. Bulk meats and bacon, nothing doing.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 90c currency.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Beeves—To-day's receipts 664 head, making 1,980 head for three days against 1,316 head last week, and the same time last week. Under the large decrease in the supply prices advanced about ½c on Monday, and the market closes firm at 6¼@6½c for poor to fair Texans; 10@12½c for common to prime Illinois; Sales include 20 cars Texans, 684 @ cwt, at 8½; one car Illinois, 1,400 @ cwt, at 6½; 2 cars Missouri steers, 6 cwt, 1,040 @ cwt; 7 cars Ohios, 7 cwt, 1,141 @ cwt; 7 cars Illinois, 8 cwt, 1,225 @ cwt, and 18 cars Kentucky steers, 1,154 @ cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 4,200 head, making 9,050 head for three days against 10,320 head same time last week; demand strong both for sheep and lambs, and prices have further advanced; sheep firm at 5½@6c for poor to fair; 6½@7c for prime; Sales Ohio sheep, 75 lbs, at 5½c; 1 car, 77 lbs, 5¾c; 1 car, 95 lbs, 6c; 1 car, 96 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car State lambs, 61 lbs, 6½c; 2 cars, 90 lbs, 6¾c; 1 car, 60 lbs, 6¾c; 1 car Canada, 75 lbs, 6¾c; 2 cars, 63 lbs,

CITY MATTERS.

Homeopathic Dispensary.

During last month five hundred and fourteen prescriptions were issued by the dispensary department of the Homeopathic Hospital, on Second avenue, to the poor of the city and vicinity. The number of visits made under the same auspices is seventy-five.

Capt. John E White.

Yesterday we copied from a Cincinnati paper an item stating that a legacy had been left to a river pilot named John White, and asking for information in regard to him or his heirs. We stated that he had recently died in Ohio. Yesterday we learned that he left a son and a daughter and has a sister residing at Sewickley, and a brother, Capt. W. White, at Welisville. The latter named gentleman will no doubt be able to give any information which may be desired.

The Allegheny Mayor's Office.

Following is the report of Mayor Callow, of Allegheny, for the quarter ending September 30:

Fines and forfeitures, disorderly conduct and violation of city ordinances	$2,305 00
Drunkenness	170 00
Violation of health laws	119 00
Licenses—Circuses and menageries	275 00
Pawnbrokers	33 32
Total	$2,600 32

Throwing Refuse Coal into the River.

Attention is directed to the fact that, at the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed prohibiting refuse coal from being deposited upon the river banks. It is stated that this law is now being daily violated in and around Pittsburgh, and prosecutions will be instituted, if the parties do not desist. The provision is contained in the seventeenth section of the act of May 1, 1873, entitled "an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and fish," and can be found in the session laws for 1873, page 91. The section reads as follows:

Section 17. No person or corporation shall throw or deposit, or permit to be thrown or deposited, any culm or coal dirt into the waters of any river, lakes, ponds or streams of this State, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, in addition to liability for all damages he or they may have done to any individuals, owners or lessees on such waters.

The Will of Edward Swaney.

The will of Edward Swaney, of Wilkins township, who was recently killed, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. The testator bequeathes to his son Daniel B. Swaney, a piece of ground containing a little less than two acres, purchased from the Duquesne Coal Company. He gives to his wife, Mary Elizabeth, during her life time, a piece of ground bought from Joseph Robertson, and containing about eight acres. At the death of his wife he desires that the property left to her be divided among his children equally, with the exception of Daniel, who is noticed above. He directs that his stock, farming utensils, &c., shall be sold that his payment of his debts and expenses, and should there be any balance remaining, it should be used to repair the house devised to his wife during her lifetime. Henry R. Chalfant is chosen executor.

Allegheny Street Committee.

Last evening the Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met in the Common Council chamber.

The City Engineer was authorized to advertise for proposals for grading and paving Cross street; also for proposals for the construction of a sewer on Pennsylvania avenue, from Beaver avenue to Manhattan street, the contractor having neglected to go on with the work.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to notify the property owners to repair the pavement between the gas works and the chemical works in the Fifth ward, provided that it be a public alley.

It was decided to repair the alley to the repaving of Laccck street.

The building of the Ferry street and Madison avenue sewer was left to Charles Faulkson.

The street Commissioner was instructed to notify Mr. Hobson to connect the sewer on Beaver with the Cleveland Railroad property.

It was voted to report an ordinance for the appointment of Alexander Hilands in place of Mr. Clingston as viewer on the Jackson street Survey.

The following bills were presented and ordered paid: Pay Roll $1,498 95; West Division Pay Roll $1,940 95; miscellaneous bills aggregating about fifteen hundred dollars.

Three Fires Yesterday.

At half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning a fire alarm was struck from box 31, at the hook and ladder house, on Seventh avenue. A servant, while cleaning the front office of Dr. Coffey, No. 63 Sixth avenue, had overturned a jar of alcohol into the fire. A book-case near the fireplace took fire, and the oil-cloth on the floor was burning when the firemen arrived. The fire extended under the hearth to a joist below, and the wall and floor were considerably charred before the excitement subsided. The Harry Oliver hook and ladder truck ran into a post on the corner of Cherry alley and lost a wheel. No one was hurt.

At half past one o'clock box 157 sent an alarm from the corner of Carson and Sarah streets, South Side. Fire had been discovered in the old mill of Jones & Laughlin. The Fire Department responded to the call with their usual promptness and energy, and the fire after the roof of the rolling mill and tank house had been destroyed, to the extent of about three hundred dollars. The Mechanic Hose truck upset on Carson street near Nineteenth, throwing the driver to the ground and injuring one of the hose men.

At four o'clock the third of the day broke out in the Iron City stables of B. F. Mevay on Seventh avenue, near Fenn street. The fire originated in the hay loft and was extinguished without any damage beyond the destruction of a small quantity of hay by fire and a large quantity by water.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last evening the managers of the Opera House furnished what we think we may call, all things considered, the most delightful entertainment of the season. Tragedy gave way to a lighter class of acting, yet one which no less requires talent and taste. One of the most successful of this lighter class of what may be termed society plays, is Rosedale. It has already been firmly established in America as a national favorite. Wherever it has been presented with anything approaching to a good rendition, it has been received with the strongest marks of approval. It held the boards at Wallack's in New York for a season, and New Yorkers are by no means tired of it yet.

We had Rosedale here last night. There never was a better or larger audience to see it in Pittsburgh, and it was never better played. From the *rising of the curtain on the first act till nearly half past eleven o'clock the immense and* brilliant audience held their seats as if enchanted by the ever-changing variety of scene, incident and dialogue before them.

Mr. Barrett is an old acquaintance to many as Eliot Gray, and to such his performance was a pecuniar treat. Those who had not seen him in this—his first time in this character, discovered in him admirable qualities which, however, his present audience do not evoke. In one word, he was charming. This was the universal verdict. The quiet humor and nonchalant readiness that distinguished the part the author has written for Eliot Gray, Mr. Barrett speaks and acts to the life.

And the support has not been so good before during these two weeks. The Opera House company seem to have been selected for the parts they fill, or it specially written for them. The cast is throughout unequaled, and, save that Mr. Gotthold is omitted, the company is the same as on the very best.

Mr. Ellsler's Miles McKenna cannot be surpassed. Never for a moment forgetting that he is the heavy villain of the play, never by a thoughtless look or gesture or intonation of voice destroying the illusion of the badness he assumes, he adds to the success of Rosedale not less than Mr. Barrett himself.

Mr. Price is the handsomest villain we ought to be, and well matched with Miss Wilmot. Mr. Irving is irresistible as usual. Miss Bonnie Gates looks Ruth Leigh as blithely and prettily as only she could do.

Miss Rickords, ever a favorite, and Mrs. Baker and all the rest of the well-selected gentlemen made a decided advance in popular favor.

We pronounce Rosedale a grand success, and the distinguished and genial gentlemen made a decided advance in popular favor.

We pronounce Rosedale a grand success, and predict that it will be repeated to-night at Mr. Barrett's benefit, and to-morrow afternoon at matinee. These will be the last two performances of this piece, and their reception is not doubtful. Mr. Barrett's admirers will crowd the house to-day and the Opera House matinees—well the ladies see to that matter for themselves.

Academy of Music.

The largest attendance of the week greeted the Chapman Sisters at the Academy last evening, the fairer sex being largely represented. As with all their previous productions, the burlesque of "The Gold Demon" passed off pleasantly, and to the entire satisfaction of all. The principal characters, of course, were in the hands of Blanche, Ella, Belle and Harry Allen, while Ed. Adams personated the part of "Gold Fiend," and G. W. Denham the "Hag of the Desert." A great number of new songs were interspersed through the piece, all sung in inimitable style by the sisters and Harry Allen. The Clodoche dance, by Chapman, Denham and others was full of fun amusing as the original, as the style of the burlesque bell ringers brought tears to the eyes—of the agent of the Peak family.

This evening one of the best pieces in the *repertoire* of the "violets of the stage" will be given, and also at the matinee to-morrow afternoon. They make their last appearance to-morrow evening.

Alma's American Theater.

The female minstrels appeared here last evening with fresh songs and jokes. George Knight gave a new budget of Dutch comicalities, and appeared in a sketch called "One Night in a Bar-room." The Carrols, the Reynolds Sisters, Rosa Lee, Dolly May, Sallie Mason and all the rest had something good to offer. A good bill to-night.

Wieniawski Recital.

Such a programme as that given by The O'Donohue, John Gilbert, the Ventinis, Lulu Delmany and the other actors, at the Penn avenue temple of Momus, last evening, continued to please every-body. From first to last it was excellent, and every song contained laughter and frequent applause. To-night an equally strong bill will be offered to the patrons of the house.

Next Week at the Academy.

As already announced, the sixth Summer Coreographic Combination of ballet and pantomime will appear at the Academy of Music every evening next week. It is pronounced unequaled by any organization in Europe, and is the first of the sort which has visited this city for many years. Not satisfied with this attraction, Manager Bernard has engaged just closed an engagement with the Peak family of Swiss bell ringers, who will also ring out sweet notes every evening, from the river banks, in addition to the performances of the Lanner troupe. If this is not sufficient to "draw" crowded houses, we miss our guess entirely.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Eye Knocked Out by a Mace.

Patrick Mulcarren appeared before Deputy Mayor Sallsbury, yesterday, and entered a charge of felonious assault and battery against James Morris, a toll collector on the upper Monongahela bridge. It is alleged that Coleman Naughton, an Irishman, who has been but a short time in the country, undertook to pass over the bridge, at ten o'clock Wednesday night, without paying his toll. Morris arrested him, and while on the way to the lock-up, Naughton resisted, and a scuffle ensued, in which Naughton was struck a severe blow with a mace, which knocked his left eye out. It is alleged that Morris kicked and beat the man while he was lying prostrate, with the eye hanging out upon his cheek. After the affray, Dr. Cheesman was called, dressed the wound, and had the man conveyed to his home. Morris has been held for a hearing on Saturday.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Additional Appointments—Explanatory Statements.

J. F. Rivers, reported as having been "regularly paid" as a postoffice employee, never drew a dollar, and had no knowledge that his name was on the roll. One of the last signatures to the rolls was pronounced by Colonel Anderson to be in the handwriting of Colonel Stewart. Mr. Rivers was not to blame in any manner whatever.

The friends of John E. Cramer, discharged from the distributing department, desired Major Bridge to state the reasons for his removal, as the fact of their not being given left the imputation that he was supposed to be guilty of the larceny of letters. Major Fetherridge distinctly stated that he had known Mr. Creamer intoxicated while at work, and for that reason discharged him.

John G. Curtis was on Friday appointed cashier of the office. Mr. Curtis was for a number of years employed in the U. S. Assessor's office in Allegheny City, and his monies and accounts were kept in the most perfect order. He was most strongly recommended, and his appointment is endorsed by some of our best citizens.

Thomas Steel, (no relative of the Surveyor) late of the Monongahela House, was appointed a clerk at the delivery window. Forrest Wade was appointed a clerk in the circle, or distributing department.

Maj. Fetherridge wishes to appoint a lady to take charge of the ladies' window. He would like to give the position to the widow or daughter of a soldier. She must be an accomplished lady, and must be well recommended.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Additional Reports—Proceedings of Yesterday.

Synod met at nine o'clock Thursday morning and was opened with prayer by the Moderator. The roll was called and the minutes were read and adopted. One-half hour was spent in devotional exercises, Dr. Clark presiding.

Rev. Dr. Reynolds was invited to a seat. The committee appointed to examine the minutes reported, and the Synod adopted the report. Reports were received from the Committees on the Narrative and State of Religion, the Boards of Education, the Committee on the Board of the Church, and the Committee on Sabbath Schools.

The Committee on Presbyterial boundaries made a report. No change was made in the boundaries with the exception of the Presbytery of Detroit, which was enlarged so as to include the whole of Michigan. Adopted.

NARRATIVE AND STATE OF RELIGION.

The Committee on Narrative and State of Religion reported that there was nothing in the reports of Presbyteries bearing directly on the state of religion in their bounds. They contain nothing in regard to family worship, prayer meetings, or attendance on public ordinances. This is an omission to be regretted, and one that should be guarded against in the future. Peace and brotherly love prevail in a goodly measure generally in the congregation under the inspection of Synod. During the past Synodical year fifteen pastoral relations have been dissolved. Six young men have been ordained to the office of the ministry, four students of Theology have been licensed to preach, and eleven installations have taken place. One congregation has been received from a sister church, and three congregations have been organized. One minister has been received from another branch of the church and one has ceased his labors on earth. On the 25th of June last, Rev. Wm. Fulton, an able and esteemed minister of the New Testament, fell asleep in Christ.

The following was submitted for the adoption of the Synod:

Resolved, That Presbyteries be directed to be more full and specific in their annual reports to Synod in regard to the state of religion in their bounds.

Report adopted.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education recommended the adoption of the following resolutions relative to Westminster College, of which institution reference is made elsewhere:

Resolved, That we have heard with satisfaction the report of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College in reference to its present condition and future prospects, &c.

Resolved, That we, as members of this Synod, having a deep interest in this College, hereby pledge ourselves to aid the Board of Trustees and its agents in every proper means for the speedy and large increase of her endowments.

Resolved, That we recommend our agent to confer with the agents of the Seminary Endowment as to the best time and manner of operation in order so to avoid a conflict.

Resolved, That the persons whose terms of office have expired be re-elected.

Adopted.

BOARDS OF THE CHURCH.

The Committee on the Boards of the Church reported in substance as follows:

The reports of the various Boards are generally of a very encouraging character. The committee believes that at no period of the past were these agencies of the church doing more effective, more quietly and successfully than at present. The reports of the Boards of Publication and Education are very cheering. They are each greatly crippled, however, in their efforts, on account of lack of funds to meet pressing demands. The Board of Foreign Missions is principally in need of money to meet present actual expenses. The Board of Freedmen's Schools have borrowed at a high rate of interest.

The Home Board is thirteen thousand dollars in debt. The Board of Church Extension has, of whom are entirely dependent on the Board for support, 78 churches and missionaries, most of which the last Assembly ordered unless more means are furnished. Should they fail in establishing the educational institutions under the care of the church much of their past work will be in vain.

The committee would call the attention of Church Extension show an increased interest in that department, as evinced by the increase in the contributions from year to year, especially during the past three years. Still they need money. In view of the facts, and the recommendation of the Board, the committee urge their obligations, and of the Board of Publication to do what should, in a measure, be done. Resolutions were commended for adoption by the Synod. Pastors and Sessions are enjoined to instruct and enlighten people more thoroughly in the duty of giving liberally of their substances, as an act of religious worship, beneficial alike to the giver and receiver.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Sabbath Schools, through Rev. Thomas Bracken, reported that owing to the death of their chairman, Dr. Milton Fulton, they were not in possession of data sufficient to make as complete a report as they would desire. From the information they had, they were enabled to conclude that the Sabbath School work within the bounds of the Synod is active and prosperous. The number of schools were reported to be 117; officers and teachers, 1,113; scholars, 8,817; contributions during the past year, $5,946. The average number of months the schools are open is ten, which is a decided advance on last year, and bears ample testimony that those having this important work in charge have been diligent and faithful. While a majority of the schools were open the full year, some were open but six months, some but four. There is a conspicuous failure in reports at all. The report closed with a series of resolutions recommending a greater interest. Adopted unanimously.

Synod then adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Synod convened for the afternoon session at two o'clock, and spent a short time in devotional exercises.

The financial condition of the Allegheny Seminary next came up for consideration, and after some discussion the Synod passed a resolution recommending the increase of the endowment fund, urging it upon the attention of the liberal minded, and directing the Board of Trustees to appoint an agent to solicit subscriptions.

Rev. T. C. Kennedy was appointed financial agent to solicit subscriptions to the Endowment Fund of Westminster College.

The Southern Mission interests were next considered, and a committee appointed of one from each Presbytery, with Rev. J. W. Bain as chairman, to take into consideration the whole subject, to direct the work in the bounds of Synod, and to report facts and figures and recommendations as how the cause might be advanced, to the next Synod.

The Moderator, Rev. D. Jennes, was appointed to preach a sermon on "Ecclesiastical Boards" before Synod, his alternate to be Rev. Jos. Pressly.

Rev. Dr. J. T. Cooper was appointed to prepare a paper on "Ministerial Sustentation," to be read before the next Synod.

The Committee on Synodical Finances reported a deficiency from last year. They recommended a tax of six cents on each member, and that the funds of the Synod to meet expenses and settle the deficiency—the remainder, if any, to go to the Allegheny Seminary.

Synod then cleared the table of papers of a routine character, appointed the time, passed resolutions returning thanks to their entertainers for hospitality and to the city press, and adjourned at four o'clock to meet in New Castle the third Tuesday of September, 1874.

THE FIRM OF JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Meeting of the Creditors—Statement of Assets and Liabilities—What Was Done, &c.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, a meeting of the creditors of the firm of James T. Brady & Co. was held at the office of R. S. Woods, on Fourth avenue. The meeting was called for the purpose of endeavoring to agree upon a basis for a settlement of the accounts.

There was quite a large number of creditors in attendance, numbering probably seventy-five or a hundred. The meeting was organized by the election of John D. Bailey, President, and Arthur O'Leary, Secretary.

Mr. Robert Woods, the attorney for Mr. Brady, then submitted a statement of the assets and liabilities of the firm. From this statement it appeared that the total liabilities foot up to $434,000. The books of the firm showed assets to the amount of $270,000. These assets were made up as follows:

Indebtedness of James T. Brady, individually to firm, $50,000.

Indebtedness of Calvin Adams, (former partner) individually to the firm, $40,000.

Doubtful debts of the old firm, $70,000.

Boxes and bills receivable hypothecated at the M. and M. National bank for the purpose of raising money during the run on the firm previous to its suspension, $90,000.

Outside of these assets Mr. Brady had twenty-three thousand acres of Tennessee timber land, and a large amount of Cincinnati and Great Northwestern Railroad bonds. As these assets were not available, all that were left for the creditors were Tennessee woodlands and Cincinnati and Great Northwestern Railroad bonds, and the notes of Mr. Brady individually. Mr. Woods submitted a proposition to pay the creditors in those bonds and notes seventy cents on the dollar, and Tennessee lands at ten dollars per acre, the creditors to give receipts in full. This proposition was discussed at some length, and upon submitting it to vote it was declined. It appears that the largest creditor was the Security Trust Company, which had a claim of $100,000. This claim was settled yesterday afternoon by Mr. Brady's giving his notes in equal amounts for nine, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five and thirty months, and as collateral security the Tennessee lands, consisting of 7,000 acres, and about two hundred thousand dollars in Cincinnati and Great Northwestern Railroad bonds. After considerable discussion the creditors agreed to settle on the same basis as the Security Trust Company. This settlement was made by Mr. Brady's giving his notes. The creditors have already signed an agreement to that effect.

The Tennessee lands were bought some years ago at one dollar per acre, but the prospective development in the section in which they are situated is such that the estimation of some, quite valuable.

Quite an amount has already been expended on the Cincinnati and Great Northwestern Railroad, and the bonds are a first mortgage. Mr. Brady himself went to New York city Wednesday morning, for the purpose of opening an office on Wall street and endeavor to put the railroad bonds on the market. Some of the creditors preferred taking the bonds in lieu of the Tennessee lands, as collateral security. Mr. Brady has a good deal of faith in this railroad project, and has not fully matured his plans in reference to putting the bonds on the market when the time arrives.

The run on the banking house of James T. Brady & Co. commenced on the 17th of last month, and they continued to meet all demands up to the 23d. The last day they were open they paid out some sixty thousand dollars.

Quite a number of suits have been commenced against Mr. Brady by his creditors. They will obtain judgments, and hold up the property, but Mr. Woods hopes to compromise the most of them on the same basis as was agreed upon at the meeting yesterday.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Reports and Routine Business.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor held their stated monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. The Board was called to order at three o'clock, by the President.

The committee to whom was referred a bill from the City Controller of Pittsburgh, for the care of insane persons in Dixmont Hospital, reported that, as the bill was correct, the payment of the same was correct. The President suggested that several of the cases charged for had been sent to Dixmont by order of the Court, and that the county was liable for their maintenance. The chairman of the committee stated that the matter had been investigated, and that the law directed that the County Commissioners had power to transfer cases to the charge of Pittsburgh or Allegheny. It could be shown that the subjects were residents of either of those cities. The President donated that there was such a law. In addition, question was referred back to the same committee, with instructions to confer with the Solicitor of the Board relative to the law.

The regular quarterly bill from Dixmont Hospital, amounting to $2,289 25, was presented and passed.

The report of the Superintendent of the Poor Farm was read and referred to the monthly committee with power to act. It is to be shown that the following number of inmates of the Poor Farm:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in Home Sept. 1, 1873	130	86	216
Arrivals during the month	18	14	32
	148	100	248
Less discharge, elopements and deaths	15	13	28
	133	87	220
Increase during the month			4

The report of Dr. Ward, physician for the Poor Farm, showed six deaths for the month; two infant children of Eliza Hughes, Louisa Harden, James Folk Harkins, James Mahen and Francis Fowler, aged one hundred years.

The report of Dr. Chesaroun, physician for the South Side district, showed forty-one visits and eight office patients.

Dr. Purviance, of the First city district, reported thirty-five visits and thirty-one office patients.

Dr. McCandless, of the Second city district, reported fifty-eight visits and twenty-six office patients.

Numerous bills, amounting in the aggregate to $6,486 60 were presented and ordered to be paid.

The balance on hand is $16,718 42.

At four o'clock the Board adjourned.

PITTSBURGH STREET COMMITTEE.

Meeting Last Night—Improvements Decided Upon—Contracts Awarded—The Assessment Plan, &c, &c.

The regular monthly meeting of the Street Committee was held last evening, Mr. Evan Jones presiding, and the attendance being very full.

A communication was introduced and permitted to remonstrate against the building of the Thirty-eighth street sewer.

The clerk read the ordinance, already introduced into Council, granting the People's Passenger Railway Company permission to lay tracks on certain streets. It also provides that they shall not alter the course or line of any street, and shall not use steam or freight cars, except by consent of Councils.

The ordinance was approved and recommended to Councils for passage.

Mr. R. B. Brown was given the privilege of the floor. He asked the committee to allow the contractors to fill up Josephine street, at its intersection with Forbes street and Barry streets, two or three feet, which could easily be done by cutting down the pavements slightly. Barry street being now engineered for grade, Josephine street is too low. On motion, the contractor was ordered to make the required improvement.

Messrs. Semple, Fulton and James Boyd were appointed as a sub-committee to consider the petition for and recommend against a sewer on Market street from Second avenue to the Monongahela river.

Messrs. McGimpsey, Marshall and Williams were appointed a committee to consider the petition for and recommend against the grading, paving and curbing of Clark alley from Overhill street to Passavant's alley, Eleventh ward.

The matter of grading and paving Passavant's alley as a sanitary measure was referred to the same sub-committee.

Messrs. Ahl, Fulton and Marshall were appointed a sub-committee in the matter of a sewer on Thirty-eighth street.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Penn avenue and Thirty-second street to Butler street intersection, referred to the Committee on Grades at the Street Committee, was laid on the table.

The Street Commissioner of the Fifth District was directed to repair the crossing at the corner of Rose and Third avenue.

The Street Commissioner of the Sixth District was directed to repair the board walk leading to Mount Washington.

Messrs. Morton, Watson and Pearson were appointed a sub-committee to examine what disposition shall be made of a spring in Taylor street.

A petition was read complaining of the action of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, at short streets, South Side, and referred to a sub-committee.

A petition relative to the widening of Second avenue, reported in favor of widening it twenty feet from Ross to Gas street and ten feet from Gas street to the Birmingham bridge.

An ordinance was ordered to be drawn for the improvement recommended.

A petition largely signed from residents of the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth ward was read asking the grading of a spring in Taylor street, D. V. & R. R. track on Fifteenth street South Side, as it is an exceedingly dangerous locality. The request was referred to a sub-Committee in connection with the City Solicitor and City Engineer.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to report an ordinance to Councils providing that the gutters of the sidewalks on Penn avenue, from Cecil alley to Stanwix street, be laid with flag stones was referred to a sub-committee.

The vote taking the ordinance establishing the grade of Penn avenue from Thirty-second street to the Forks of the Road, was reconsidered, and after discussion, the motion to table was lost, and another adopted, recommending Councils to pass the ordinance.

The following assessment plans were approved: Of Grove street, Penn avenue to Liberty street; Vine street, from Webster to Wylie avenue; Torrence street from Pennsylvania Railroad to Frankstown; Granville street, from Centre avenue to Webster avenue; Spruce alley, from Eighth to Tenth street, South Side; Carson street, from Wharton to McClain avenue, South Side; Anderson street, from Iowa street to Herron avenue; Twenty-fifth street, from Penn avenue to Spring alley, South Side; Virgin alley, from Wallace to Sidney, South Side.

The viewers' report on opening of Union street was approved.

The sub-committee on the "Bump on the Hill" announced that they were not prepared to report.

The ordinance ordering for the following pay rolls, which were duly approved and signed:

First District	$2,310 46
Second District	2,062 05
Third District	1,766 61
Fifth District	1,161 49
Sixth District	329 44
Seventh District	1,083 17
Contractors' pay roll	5,781 18
Engineer pay roll	4,061 66
Board of Viewers pay roll	325 00

The following ordinances were ordered to be drawn for presentation to Councils:

For a fifteen inch pipe sewer on Edwards alley, South Side, from Twentieth to Twenty-seventh street, connecting with the Twenty-seventh street sewer; for grading and paving Walnut alley, from Twenty-fifth to Thirty-third street, Seventeenth ward; for grading and curbing Eighth street, from Carson to Birmingham streets, South Side; for a wooden sewer on Ward's alley, Fifteenth ward; for a sewer of 1,113 feet in length, and upon submitting it to vote it was declined. The appropriations for the larger ordinances was the Security Trust Company, which had a claim of $100,000. This claim was settled yesterday afternoon by Mr. Brady's giving his notes in equal amounts for nine, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five and thirty months, and as collateral security the Tennessee lands, consisting of 7,000 acres, and about two hundred thousand dollars in Cincinnati and Great Northwestern Railroad bonds. After considerable discussion the creditors agreed to settle on the same basis as the Security Trust Company. This settlement was made by Mr. Brady's giving his notes. The creditors have already signed an agreement to that effect.

The following ordinances were bought some years ago at one dollar per acre, but the prospective development in the section in which they are situated, some quite valuable.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

It appearing to the Court that Wm. Gavit, of Erie county, bankrupt, has in all things conformed to his duty under the act, it was ordered that he be discharged from all his debts except such as are by said act excepted.

In the matter of Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, the argument on the motion for an injunction by Mr. Keenan for, and Mr. Johnston against the same, was heard. The motion was overruled and the injunction refused.

In the matter of Thomas M. Carroll, of Allegheny City, bankrupt, a petition was presented for a discharge from all his debts except such as are by said act excepted.

In the matter of Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, the argument on the motion for an injunction by Mr. Keenan for, and Mr. Johnston against the same, was heard. The motion was overruled and the injunction refused.

In the matter of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Eliza V. Diller, a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* was awarded to Messrs. Hamilton, Smith, and Morris.

Clarissa McCutcheon vs. James Hunter. Feigned issue to determine the ownership of goods levied upon by the sheriff of Allegheny county.

Robert M. Holland vs. Thomas Mellon. Action to recover a broker's commission for the sale of a piece of property in Wilkins township.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Williams vs. Rogers.
Harding Bros. vs. Crawford.
Fowhl vs. Sherlock.
Anderson vs. Loomis & Collingwood.
Arthurs vs. Hall.
Third Ward Building and Loan Association vs. Fritsch et al.
Brown vs. Smith.
Milligan vs. McClelland.
Dawson vs. Dawson.
Blake vs. Howard: fixed.
McLaughlin vs. Howard: fixed.

Alleged Murder at Newcastle—Judge Stowe.

The case of Joseph Herwig, indicted for arson, was concluded, and the jury is out.

Valentine Vogler, of Venetia borough, was tried for selling liquor on Sunday, and the jury found a verdict of guilty.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

S. S. Norris,	John Deaney,
James McGinty,	McWilliams & Meyers,
Sullivan & McCleary,	Annie Miller,
P. J. Way,	John Brown,
Jos. McGuire,	John Ranteer,
Geo. Jackson,	Mary King,
Elizabeth McCreary,	Annie Gray,
Elizabeth Keson,	M. W. Dallas.

Jail Breaking—Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

Last night the Chief of Police received a dispatch from New Lisbon, Ohio, informing him that a murderer, named Foster, and a horse thief named Osborne, had escaped from the Columbiana county jail, and that five hundred dollars reward was offered for their apprehension.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Clark-McCully case will be resumed this afternoon, before Register Gray.

MRS. R. B. WEST, residing on Fifth avenue, near Marion street, had her collar bone broken, by falling down a flight of stairs on Sunday.

BARNETT ENON was arrested yesterday, on Wood street, for unmercifully beating a horse. He was held to bail for trial at Court.

THE Grand Jury yesterday ignored the bill against John Hughes, charged with the murder of Edward Sweeney, of Wilkins township.

JOSEPH FRICKLER, employed in McKnight's rolling mill, while handling a heavy bar of iron, had his foot severely bruised, and nearly bled to death, the radial artery having been severed.

E. DAVIS, charged with embezzling funds of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company, while acting in the capacity of agent at Alpsville, has been committed for trial.

The editors of the *United Presbyterian* state that their loss, by rifling of the mails, has not been near so large as reported. Some of the papers put the amount at $2,000, but it is far below that figure.

C. A. BOUCHER yesterday entered suit against Joel Bigham, Esq., in the Common Pleas, for malicious prosecution. The case grew out of an information made by Mr. Bigham against Mr. Boucher and others, for forcible entry and detainer, which was ignored at the cost of the prosecutor. Mr. Boucher now alleges that Mr. Bigham's prosecution was malicious. Bail required in $1,000.

A Word to Housekeepers.

Any of our readers contemplating purchasing a stove should visit the establishment of Messrs. John S. Herron & Co., the well known manufacturers, No. 391 Liberty street, and examine the great variety of cooking, heating, parlor and anthracite variety of cooking stoves on exhibition. The new Charm coal stoves there on exhibition. The new Charm coal stoves there on exhibition. The Galaxy are all good cooking stoves, gotten up in the best style and warranted to be perfect in their operation. The Argand base burner for anthracite coal, is a beautiful parlor stove with the base heating flue, the patent chimneys and illustrated base pin, and can be safely recommended as a stove that will meet with universal approval. It is sold only by the firm designated.

No Middle Man

Or speculator's profit to come out of the proceeds of the Winder's estate next Monday.

Remodeled, Rebuilt and Thoroughly Stocked.

An entirely new stock of goods has been purchased by Mr. J. H. Shoop, fifth street, Freeport, Pa. All kinds of wearing apparel, hats, caps, &c., the finest assortment of furnishing goods, are at this gentleman's store exposed, for sale. The building has been thoroughly remodeled and altered. The attraction to the way of styles and new features are enough to make a visitor a purchaser, and to make a purchase from Mr. Shoop is a sure guarantee of a second trip to his store. Do not fail to see him when visiting Freeport.

The Million.

One of the best cooking stoves before the public, is manufactured and for sale by John H. Herron & Co., No. 391 Liberty street, and sold by the principal retail dealers.

Lay Up Your Treasures

Where stocks and *gould* will not corrupt at the executor's sale of Winder's estate next Monday.

The Galaxy

The above is the title of a very excellent-Cooking Stove manufactured by John H. Herron & Co., 391 Liberty street, and for sale by Mr. Herron, and the principal retail dealers in the vicinity. The Galaxy is a stove within the range of the most limited means, being gotten up to meet an immediate want in this community.

The New Colonnade Hotel.

On Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., is near the new Masonic Temple.

Broilers.

The Universal Broiler is the latest and best broiler made. It can be used equally well on the top or in front of the stove or range. Sold by Demmler Bros., 196 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Executor's Sale.

Winder's estate, Monday, October 6th, 1873. See advertisement.

Homeopathic Medical Society.

Second and Third Day's Sessions.

Surgery of Nineteenth Century.

During the session of the Society on Wednesday, Dr. I. H. Willard, of Allegheny city, delivered a very interesting address on the "Surgery of the Nineteenth Century." After giving a brief but comprehensive history of surgery from the earliest ages, and the discovery of ether and chloroform and its effects on science, the Doctor continued:

ADDRESS BY DR. I. H. WILLARD, OF ALLEGHENY.

When we look back at the past and think of the great cures that attended even the amputation of a limb, we cannot but feel thankful for the improvements of the present century. Let us examine for a moment the armamarium of the surgeon of those times. There was a large unwieldy saw, several knives, and it may be a rude compress, or a cord with two sticks in the hand to apply it. Now a saw was a vessel of boiling pitch or tar, if not this, a dat piece of iron in the forge hearth to white heat. These simple but torturous implements, together with a full corps of surgeons, constituted the preparation for the operating room. The patient was then securely bound, or held by assistants, and the surgeon, with his knife and saw, cut the flesh and severed off the bone in as hasty a manner as possible; then as quickly as they could the boiling pitch or tar was applied, or sometimes the flat piece of heated iron used, burning the flesh, thus stopping the the hemorrhage. Of course inflammation ensued in one or two days, and then the wound had a confirmed pathed had a good and useful limb, the only defect remaining was a slight shortening. To cut a limb was considered by his contemporaries as cruel and reckless, notwithstanding its success.

In 1761 Mr. Park, of Yorkshire, England, saved a limb, the operation being as successful as was that of Mr. Pilkins, in 1873. Excellent, the result would have been as prejudiced against it and little was heard of resection until the present century, when a great impetus was given it by the French surgeons, Larrey, Percey and others; following in their course Lyne and Hancock, followed by their wonderful success. In this section made this operation popular in England. At the present time it is considered by every surgeon in the world as the only proper course to be taken by their patient, and if this fails then amputate. *From* conservative mode of treatment, we have upon record where the knee has been successfully removed, the humerus and bones of the forearm, portion of the tibia, the bones of the foot. To the skill and good judgment of the surgeon, and to their care and watchfulness for their patients' welfare, together with an earnest desire to promote and elevate the standard of success, the community is indebted for these great benefits. And here I may say, although I approach the subject with fear that I may be misunderstood, that surgeons have not sufficient protection by our laws. Accidents such as fractures, dislocations, &c., are at the present time of every occur among the poorer class of people, that is, in the majority of cases. The family physician, when a bone of charity is done by the surgeon in saving a limb which would otherwise have been amputated, is often censured by the family for not doing so, or should a rival whisper in the patient's ear, a suit for damages is brought to the notice of the astonished surgeon, when the case comes before the courts, not before a set of men capable of judging of the merits of the case, but a body of laity who are guided in many instances by the need of the plaintiff, and, totally disregarding justice and equity, give a verdict for the plaintiff, thus mapping the good endeavors of the surgeons and perhaps making him lose those of wife, and children, and all in their footsteps. What the surgeon should have is no more than the laws of our country give to all, that is, justice, and a fair hearing. Let us endeavor more than right that the best endeavors of a body of men such as the surgeons of the present day should have protection from those people who seem actuated, not by motives of right, but by a species of unchangeable hatred to their profession, and a surgeon when called upon to attend a case of doubtful character to leave him in his misery.

The time has been when a limb could so modified of late that a surgeon can now testify in his own behalf. Before the enlightened jurists of the present age justice of former times when his testimony was rejected and he was forced to rely on the evidence of his friends.

Although a surgeon cannot expect always to sail in the smooth sea of success where adverse winds shall never assail him, he has the right to insist that what is not his fault shall not be charged to his account, and if his reputation is at stake, that the public may observe for themselves his skill and ability in the operations, and although he may be willing to modify and alter to some extent, she never permits him to usurp authority in her domain. Hence the various deformities, the result of disease, and the frequent now as of old, are not always the effect of human interference, but oftener the result of nature's imperfect reparation, for there are points beyond which she cannot go. Nature, with her simple and a species of provisional repair is all she manifests of her recuperative power, and hence the